E
475
.27
.M62

# MICHIGAN
## AT
# VICKSBURG

Class E475
.27
Book
.M62

Gen. U. S. Grant

# Michigan at Vicksburg

Published pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the

Michigan Legislature

April 11th, 1917

By the

Michigan-Vicksburg Military Park Commission

Compiled by

Captain Charles G. Hampton

Detroit

1917

Printed by Moore Printing Company

Detroit

E475
.27
.M62

Hon. A. E. Sleeper,
Governor of Michigan.

The Michigan Vicksburg Military Park Commission, appointed under authority of an Act of the Michigan Legislature, approved June 18, 1903, herewith submit their report, showing the work of the Commission in the erection and dedication of a monument and tablet commemorating the services of Michigan troops in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, 1863.

This report is published by authority of the Michigan Legislature.

Col. Claudius B. Grant, Chairman.
Capt. E. E. Lewis, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. John M. Donaldson.
Capt. Charles G. Hampton, Secretary.

D. of D.
FEB 3 1920

# *The* City *of* Vicksburg

Vicksburg is located on the Yazoo and on the Mississippi rivers about half way between Memphis and New Orleans. Until 1876 it was wholly on the Mississippi, the river previous to that time making a bend that formed a tongue of land opposite the city, the stream rounding the end of this tongue about two miles above the city. In the year mentioned the river cut across the base of this tongue making an island of it, and relegating to the old channel only the back waters of the stream. Thus was formed what was called Lake Centennial, the waters of which, as a rule insufficient for steamboat purposes, became the only ones that laved the city's once busy levee. In recent years, however, the United States Government cut a canal from the Yazoo river across to the upper end of the old channel, dammed the west outlet to Lake Centennial, and let the waters of the Yazoo through the old channel, thus restoring a river front to the heart of the city. From the main road in the southern part of the city, which road skirts the river along the high bluff overlooking the surrounding country, the tourist not only has a fine scenic attraction before him, but a particularly clear panorama of this interesting feature of Vicksburg's relation to the waters mentioned. It is one of the show features of the place.

Vicksburg's history goes back to the time of the French and the Spanish occupation of the country, but derives its name from the family of Vicks, the founder of which was Newit Vick, a planter and Methodist clergyman, who died in 1819 at his home a few miles east of the present site of the city, leaving thirteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. In 1860 the population of Vicksburg was about five thousand, and it was then, as now, a prosperous, and the principal commercial city of the state. Each decade has shown a generous increase in its population, it now having 20,000. It is one of the largest cotton markets in the country, and has other important business interests, including some considerable manufacturing.

The city occupies the sides, summit and valleys of a range of hills which attain a height of two hundred feet above sea level. Hence it is extremely picturesque, its topography lending effect to its architectural features. Its principal business section is along the levee and on the streets running parallel and up from it, the residence portion being on the higher terraces. In the latter are architectural features of more than ordinary interest. The modern city hall and the ancient court house, their artistic lines set off to the best possible effect by their commanding sites, are each handsome types of their respective day and generation. In the residence streets the same delightful contrasts will be found, for the city contains a blending of the best of the olden days with enough of the modern types to indicate its substantial prosperity of today. To the tourist, however, the former or the older characteristics of the homes, will probably prove the most interesting. This for the reason that to an extent not commonly found in old Southern cities, the family mansions of before the war have been kept up in Vicksburg, and still suggest all their original dignity and beauty of design. Again, these old homes were as a rule in style somewhat different from the typical old Southern mansion. They bordered broadly on the Queen Anne style, but more generally of their designs it might be said that they were characteristic of Vicksburg alone, although none the less attractive on that account. Many rich historical associations cluster around these homes and through the business district of the city, associations of interest to those having the time and inclination to inquire into them through a guide. In this connection it will be interesting to note that as a part of the plan of the National Military Park Commission tablet inscriptions have been placed on the walls of buildings in the city having historical connection with the siege and defense of Vicksburg.

Territorially, the city is not large, and those wishing only a general view of it can accomplish their desire in a few hours by carriage or the street cars. The latter are modern electrics, the city has electric light and water systems and is fully up to date in matters affecting tourists, including attractive retail stores.

## *The* National Cemetery

The National Cemetery at Vicksburg, fronting the river and blending in to the northern end of the Military Park, although not of it, was established in 1865. Its originally beautiful natural site having thus had the benefit of time in which to be developed and appropriately softened and beautified into harmony with its sacred purpose, it stands today one of the most park-like and pleasingly impressive of all the national cemeteries. With the possible exception of Arlington Heights, none can compare with it in general beauty. It certainly is one of the most magnificent cemeteries ever devoted to the interment of the dead soldiers of any nation, and it is also (except Arlington) the largest of the eighty-two established and maintained by the General Government in honor of its valorous defenders. It contains the graves of 16,822 Union soldiers who lost their lives in and around Vicksburg during the civil war, of which the appalling number of 12,719 are "unknown." The cemetery is a masterpiece of landscape engineering, with delightful walks and drives, with ravines, terraces and plateaus, and with long avenues of trees, mostly Spanish oaks, supplemented with tropical plants and picturesque parterres of flowers. The grounds occupy what was once the sides and crest of a forbidding bluff overlooking the river, but which is now a most charming series of terraces, encircling a beautiful plateau from which is had a magnificent view, grand in extent and variety, including the serpentine course of the glittering river, its opposite shore fringed with verdant forest.

## *The* Vicksburg National Military Park

Commemorates the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg, beginning March 29th and ending July 4, 1863. It contains 1,322.63 acres and, practically, includes the fighting ground of the siege and defense operations from May 18 to July 4, 1863. These operations consisted of two assaults, May 19 and May 22, by the Union army; the siege operations of that army from May 23 to July 4, and the heroic defense of the Confederate army under General Pemberton.

The record of the Confederate army under General Johnston, assembled after May 14, with headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi, and the record of that part of the Union army opposed to General Johnston's army during the latter part of the siege, are included in the story told on the park. The outside operations, just referred to, the marches and movements of the two armies, and the five battles preceding the investment of Vicksburg by the Union army, are described by historical tablet inscriptions, each one of which was submitted to and approved by the War Department. The siege and defense operations are commemorated in the same way and also by position tablets and markers at the exact places where they were carried on. The nature of these operations gives a distinctive character to the Vicksburg park. The main part of the battlefield is bounded on the inside by Confederate avenue, closely following the lines of defense (Confederate trench), and on the outside by Union avenue, closely following the first parallel (trench) of the Union army; therefore, the park picture has definite and exact boundaries. The battle line of each of the two opposed armies is marked on its avenue by tablets and monuments. In rear of this battle line, in each case are the bronze portraits of the brigade and division commanders, mounted or supported on granite pedestals. Including the four statues at the Union navy memorial

and the five medallion portraits on the front of the Pennsylvania State memorial, 158 bronze portraits of officers are in place in the park or under contract to be placed in it. Hence, the battle is again set in order and the visitor to the park intelligently studies the deployment of the two armies, their respective battery, regimental, brigade and division organizations, the operations carried out by each, and their respective casualties. The story thus recorded in bronze, iron and granite is illustrated by the pictures, in bronze, of the officers of each army under whose direction the operations were carried on.

Under appropriate heads, the work is described as follows:

### Park Area

Contains 1,322.63 acres; cost per acre, $47.35; expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $66,511.53 (includes cost of conveyancing).

### Care of Park Area

Expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $77,688.48.

### Roads and Bridges

Length of roadway including bridges, 31.86 miles; cost per mile exclusive of bridges, $12,923.05; cost of the 16 bridges, $116,449; expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $585,748.47.

### Tablets and Guideboards

Exclusive of 122 iron guideboards, 898 tablets are in place (897 by the United States, 1 gift); 529 Union, 329 Confederate (31 bronze, 867 iron); 163 historical, 197 battery, 227 Union trench-marker, 151 Confederate trench-marker, 136 Union approach-marker, 19 headquarters, and 5 mortuary; expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $21,197.91.

### Cannon and Gun Carriages

Number of guns mounted, 128 (114 field, 14 siege); 66 Union, 62 Confederate; expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $20,513.65.

### Observation Towers

Three have been erected of reinforced concrete and no more are needed; expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $27,890.01.

### Memorials, Monuments and Markers

Number in place, under contract or ordered, 656 (535 Union, 3 Union-Confederate, 118 Confederate); 13 memorials (12 State, 1 Union naval); 149 memorial bronze portraits with granite pedestals (exclusive of 4 statues at the Union naval memorial and 5 medallion tablets on front of the Pennsylvania State memorial)—2 equestrian statues (Union), 8 statues (6 Union, 2 Confederate); 56 busts (29 Union, 27 Confederate), and 83 tablets (57 Union, 26 Confederate); 224 monuments (173 Union, 51 Confederate); and 270 markers (257 Union, 2 Union-Confederate, 11 Confederate). Expenditure by United States under this head from the first, $262,918.13. Cost of gifts to the park under this head, $72,128.30; 1 memorial bronze portrait statues with granite pedestals (3 Union, 1 Confederate), 5 memorial bronze portrait busts with granite pedestals (4 Union, 1 Confederate), 25 memorial bronze portrait tablets with granite pedestals (12 Union, 13 Confederate), 22 monuments (2 Union, 20 Confederate), and 6 markers (5 Union, 1 Confederate). Exclusive of the four statues at the Union naval memorial that were included in its cost ($144,011), expenditure by United States for bronze portraits and granite pedestals, made and obligated and from the first, $76,514.55; 3 statues and pedestals (2 Union, 1 Confederate) @ $8,256, 49 busts and pedestals (23 Union, 26 Confederate) @ $43,363.30, 55 tablets and pedestals (42 Union, 13 Confederate) @ $23,638.25, 2 tablet pedestals (1 Union, 1 Confederate) @ $407, and 30 bases for tablet pedestals @ $850.

### Appropriations Made From the First

By United States, $1,454,200. By States and for the purposes stated, as follows: Illinois, 78 organizations, $310,000; State memorial, 2 equestrian statues, 1 statue, 2 busts, 78 monu-

ments, and 85 markers. Indiana, 28 organizations, $38,000; 16 monuments, and 53 markers. Iowa, 32 organizations, $150,000; State memorial, 13 monuments, and 59 markers. Massachusetts, 3 organizations, $5,000; State memorial. Michigan, 9 organizations, $20,000; State memorial, and 1 monument. Minnesota, 1 organizations, $25,500; State memorial, 3 monuments, and 3 markers. Mississippi, 11 organizations, $50,931; State memorial, and 23 monuments. Missouri, 12 organizations (27 Union, 15 Confederate), $50,000; State memorial (Union-Confederate), 16 monuments (8 Union, 8 Confederate), and 31 markers—24 Union and 10 Confederate (3 monuments and 1 markers as gifts). New Hampshire, 3 organizations, $5,000; State memorial. New York, 1 organizations, $12,500; State memorial. Ohio, 39 organizations, $56,000; 39 monuments, and 20 markers (1 marker as a gift). Pennsylvania, 5 organizations, $15,000; State memorial with 5 medallion bronze portraits on its front. Rhode Island, 1 organization, $5,000; State memorial. Wisconsin, 17 organizations, $130,000; State memorial, 3 portrait tablets, 13 monuments, and 7 markers (1 marker and 1 iron tablet as gifts). Totals: States, 11, organizations, 306 (250 Union, 56 Confederate); appropriations, $872,931; 12 memorials (10 Union, 1 Union-Confederate, 1 Confederate), 8 memorial bronze portraits (Union), 202 monuments (171 Union, 31 Confederate), and 261 markers (251 Union, 10 Confederate). Maryland and Virginia were each represented on this battlefield by one Confederate battery and their monuments have been placed, as a gift in each case.

## Appropriations Desired

By United States, for a Confederate naval memorial on the approved site and at a cost not to exceed $150,000. By States and for the purposes stated, as follows: Alabama, 19 organizations, State memorial and 3 monuments. Arkansas, 15 organizations, State memorial, 1 monuments and 1 marker. Florida, 3 organizations, State memorial. Georgia, 21 organizations, State memorial and 3 monuments. Indiana, 28 organizations, State

memorial. Kansas, 1 organization, State memorial. Kentucky, 12 organizations (8 Confederate, 4 Union), State memorial (Union-Confederate), 2 monuments (1 Union, 1 Confederate), and 5 markers (Union). Louisiana, 11 organizations, State memorial (all monuments and 7 portrait tablets in place as gifts). North Carolina, 3 organizations, State memorial. Ohio, 39 organizations, State memorial and statues of Generals McPherson and Sherman. Pennsylvania, 5 organizations, statue of General Parke. South Carolina, 12 organizations, State memorial. Tennessee, 29 organizations, State memorial and 1 monument (3 monuments in place as gifts). Texas, 15 organizations, State memorial and 2 monuments (1 monument in place as a gift). Virginia, 1 organization, equestrian statue of General J. E. Johnston (1 monument in place as a gift), and West Virginia, 1 organization, State memorial and 4 markers (Union).

WILLIAM T. RIGBY,
Chairman of Commission.

July 26, 1917.

Aaron T. Bliss
Governor 1901-1905

# *The* Story *of* the Campaign, Siege *and* Defense *of* Vicksburg *and of* the Commands Engaged Therein

The Vicksburg campaign opened March 29, 1863, with Gen. Grant's order for the advance of Gen. Osterhaus' division from Milliken's Bend and closed July 4, 1863, with the surrender of Gen. Pemberton's army and the city of Vicksburg. Its course was determined by Gen. Grant's daring and to Gen. Pemberton and his division commanders' seemingly impossible plan of campaign. This plan contemplated the march of his army from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to a point on the river below Vicksburg, the running of the batteries at Vicksburg by a sufficient number of gunboats and transports, and the transfer of the army to the Mississippi side. These preliminary operations were successfully accomplished and the first battle of the campaign was fought near Port Gibson, May 1. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of the Thirteenth Corps and Logan's Division of the Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, was composed of Tracy's, Cockrell's, Green's, and Baldwin's Brigades, the Sixth Mississippi Infantry, the Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery and a section of Hudson's (Mississippi) Battery. Most of the Confederate regiments made forced marches to reach the battlefield and arrived with thinned ranks. Tracy's Brigade held the right, Green's and the Sixth Mississippi the left of the Confederate line. The battle was opened at an early hour by the advance of Carr's and Hovey's Divisions on the right and Osterhaus' on the left of the Union line, Smith's Division in reserve. The Confederate left was driven back about 10:00 A. M. and Baldwin's Brigade, just arrived, formed a new line about one and one-half miles in rear of the first position. Two regiments, just arrived, of Cockrell's Brigade were posted

on the new line: Green's Brigade and one regiment, just arrived, of Cockrell's Brigade, were ordered to the Confederate right, which had retired a little from its first position. The first brigade of Logan's Division was sent, on arrival, to the Union left, the Third reinforced the Union right and Smith's Division became engaged; the second brigade of Logan's Division did not arrive until near the close of the battle. The Confederate line was held until about 5:30 P. M., when both wings were driven from their positions and fell back across Bayou Pierre, the First and Fourth Missouri Infantry (consolidated) of Cockrell's Brigade arriving in time to assist in covering the retreat. Casualties: Union: killed 131, wounded 719, missing 25, total 815, one officer killed. Confederate: killed 56, wounded 328, missing 341, total 725, Brig. Gen. E. D. Tracy and three other officers killed.

Up to that time General Grant had contemplated the probability of uniting the army of General Banks with his army. He then decided not to await the arrival of Banks' army, and the march to the rear of Vicksburg by way of Raymond and Jackson was begun. The next engagement was at Raymond, May 12. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, was composed of the Third and Seventh Divisions, Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John Gregg, was composed of Gregg's Brigade and a squadron of Wirt Adams' Cavalry. The battle was opened by the advance of the Third Division, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan commanding—Smith's Brigade on the right, Dennis' on the left, and Stevenson's at first in reserve, but later on the extreme right. The Seventh Division, Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker commanding, formed line in support and as reserve. The Confederate line was held for more than two hours, when the brigade fell back, mostly in good order, through and beyond the town of Raymond. Six mounted companies of the Third Kentucky (Confederate) Infantry arrived at the close of the battle and assisted in covering the retreat. Casualties: Union: killed 66, wounded

339, missing 31, total 442, seven officers killed. Confederate; killed 73, wounded 251, missing 190, total 514, nine officers killed or mortally wounded. The same day the left of Grant's army, under McClernand, skirmished at Fourteen-Mile Creek with the cavalry and mounted infantry of Pemberton's army, supported by Bowen's Division and two brigades of Loring's Division.

After the engagement at Raymond, Sherman's and McPherson's Corps marched toward Jackson, near which city a brief engagement occurred May 14. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of Steele's and Tuttle's Divisions, Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman commanding; and Logan's and Crocker's Divisions, Seventeenth Corps, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson commanding. Gen. Grant was with Gen. Sherman. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John Gregg, was composed of Gregg's, Gist's, and Walker's Brigades. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was in the city. Gist's Brigade was posted on the Clinton road about three miles west of Jackson, Walker's supported Gist's, and Gregg's was on the right of Gist's. The Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, a battalion of sharpshooters and Martin's Battery of Walker's Brigade, were posted on the Raymond road about two miles from the city. The divisions of the Fifteenth Corps marched toward Jackson on the Raymond road; Tuttle's formed line of battle on both sides of that road and drove the Confederate force into the intrenchment; Steele's formed line on both sides of the railroad; the two divisions advanced and occupied the intrenchments on their respective fronts. The divisions of the Seventeenth Corps marched on the Clinton road; Crocker's formed line of battle, with Logan's in reserve, drove the Confederate line from its position after a sharp fight, advanced and occupied the intrenchment in its front. Casualties: Union; killed 42, wounded 251, missing 7, total 300, one officer killed. Confederate, killed 17, wounded 64, missing 118, total 199, one officer killed. The Confederate army retreated northward in the

Fred M. Warner
Governor 1905-1911

direction of Canton and General Grant had placed his army between those of General Pemberton and General Johnston.

Sherman's Corps remained at Jackson one day and was ordered to destroy the military supplies of all kinds in that city and as much as possible of the railroads centering there; McPherson's Corps marched west from Jackson the morning of May 15, and the bloodiest battle of the campaign was fought the next day at Champion's Hill. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of the Thirteenth Corps, Blair's Division of the Fifteenth Corps and Logan's and Crocker's Divisions of the Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, was composed of Stevenson's, Bowen's and Loring's Divisions, and Wirt Adams' Cavalry. Reynold's Brigade of Stevenson's Division and two Union regiments were detailed as train guards. Logan's and Hovey's Divisions were on the right, Osterhaus' and Carr's in the center, A. J. Smith's and Blair's on the left of the Union line. Loring's Division held the right, Bowen's the center, and Stevenson's the left of the Confederate line. The battle was opened about 10:30 or 11:00 A. M. by the advance of Logan's and Hovey's Divisions in line of battle; Hovey's attack broke the Confederate line at the angle, captured the guns at that point and at the junction of the Clinton and middle Raymond roads, and forced Cumming's Brigade and the right of Lee's to form new lines—the former on the middle Raymond road, the latter on a ridge between that road and its first position. Bowen's Division reinforced the Confederate left, formed line of battle under fire about 1:30 P. M., drove back Hovey's Division, recovered the guns at the junction of the two roads and most of the ground lost earlier in the day. Boomer's Brigade of Crocker's Division reinforced Hovey's and became engaged about 2:00 P. M.; two regiments of Holmes' Brigade of Crocker's Division became engaged a little later and Bowen's advance was checked. About the same time the right and center of Logan's Division

reached the middle Raymond road and captured the guns on the left of the Confederate line. About 3:30 P. M., the Union batteries concentrated on a commanding ridge, opened a heavy fire, the Union line advanced and the Confederate army was driven from the field. Stevenson's and Bowen's Divisions crossed Baker's creek and fell back toward Vicksburg; Loring's Division abandoned its artillery and marched southeastward to Crystal Springs. Casualties: Union; killed 410, wounded, 1,844, missing 187, total 2,441; thirty-eight officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate; killed 380, wounded 1,018, missing 2,453, total 3,851. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and thirty-two other officers killed.

Part of the Confederate army was ordered by General Pemberton to make a stand on the east side of Big Black River and an engagement occurred there May 17. The Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was composed of Osterhaus', Smith's and Carr's Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand commanding. The Confederate army, under command of Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, was composed of Cockrell's and Green's Brigades of Bowen's Division, Vaughn's Brigade of Smith's Division, and the Fourth Mississippi of Baldwin's Brigade, Smith's Division. Carr's Division was on the right, Osterhaus' in the center, and Smith's on the left of the Union line. The Confederate line was formed in an intrenchment on the east side of Big Black River and across a peninsula formed by a bend in that river; Cockrell's Brigade held the right, Vaughn's and the Fourth Mississippi in the center, and Green's the left of the line. After an artillery engagement of about two hours, Lawler's Brigade on the right of Carr's Division attacked in line of battle with fixed bayonets, the Union line advanced along its entire front, and the Confederate army fell back from the intrenchment in disorder and crossed the river. Casualties: Union; killed 39, wounded 237, missing 3, total 279, seven officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate; killed

3, wounded 9, missing 539, total 551 (exclusive of Vaughn's Brigade and Fourth Mississippi of Baldwin's Brigade not reported), one officer killed.

The railroad bridge (covered with plank) and the boat bridge on which the Confederates crossed the river were both burned. The morning of May 18 the Union army began crossing on three bridges that had been laid during the afternoon and night of the 17th. Sherman's Corps crossed at Bridgeport, on the right, and marched toward Vicksburg on the Benton-Jackson road; McPherson's Corps, in the center, crossed on a floating bridge borne up by cotton bales, and marched on the same road; McClernand's Corps crossed near the railroad bridge, marched on the Jackson road to Mt. Alban, took a cross road at that point, turning to the left to intersect the Baldwin's Ferry road and marched toward Vicksburg on that road. General Grant believed that his army could storm the Confederate works around the city, and ordered an assault at 2:00 P. M. of May 19. The Union army under his command was composed of three divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. The Confederate army, under command of Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, was composed of Stevenson's, Forney's, Smith's and Bowen's Divisions, and Waul's Texas Legion. The Fifteenth Corps was on the right, the Seventeenth in the center, and the Thirteenth on the left of the Union line. Stevenson's Division held the right, Forney's the center and Smith's the left of the Confederate line. Bowen's Division and Waul's Texas Legion were in reserve, but Cockrell's Brigade of Bowen's Division was engaged. The Union army advanced at 2:00 P. M.; only a reconnaissance in force was accomplished at most points along its line, but Blair's Division of the Fifteenth Corps assaulted the Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road and carried the colors of some of its regiments close to both faces of that work, and to the curtain immediately west of it. Casualties: Union; killed 157, wounded 777, missing 8, total 942, fifteen officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate; not fully reported.

Chase S. Osborn
Governor 1911-1913

Neither General Grant nor the rank and file of his army were yet convinced that Vicksburg must be reduced by the slow and laborious operations of a siege. The Twentieth and Twenty-first were employed in securing positions for the infantry and in placing batteries on commanding points. At 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22nd a second assault was made. The two armies were in position on their respective lines as on May 19, except that Waul's Texas Legion had been assigned a position in rear of the left of Lee's Brigade on the left of Stevenson's Division. After a heavy cannonade by every gun in position on the Union line, assaults were made at 10:00 A. M. by the Fifteenth Corps at the Stockade Redan on the Graveyard road; by the Seventeenth on the right and left of the Jackson road, and by the Thirteenth at the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, the railroad redoubt and the curtain between that redoubt and Fort Garrott; Hall's Brigade of McArthur's Division, Seventeenth Corps, advanced close to the Confederate line on the Warrenton road but did not assault; the colors of the leading regiments were carried close to the Confederate works at every point assaulted, a brigade headquarters flag was placed on the parapet of the Stockade Redan, flags were placed on the parapet of the railroad redoubt and that work was temporarily occupied, but no permanent lodgment was anywhere made. Assaults were made in the afternoon by the Seventeenth Corps at curtain between the railroad redoubt and the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, at that lunette, at the Jackson road, and at the curtain north of Glass' Bayou; and by the Fifteenth Corps at the curtain south of the Graveyard road, at the Stockade Redan on that road, and at a point about one-third of a mile west of that redan; the colors of the leading regiments were again carried close to the Confederate line, another flag was placed on the parapet of the Stockade Redan, but the effort to carry the Confederate line of defense by assault was unsuccessful at every point. Casualties: Union; killed 502, wounded 2,550, missing 147, total

3,199, sixty-eight officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate; not fully reported.

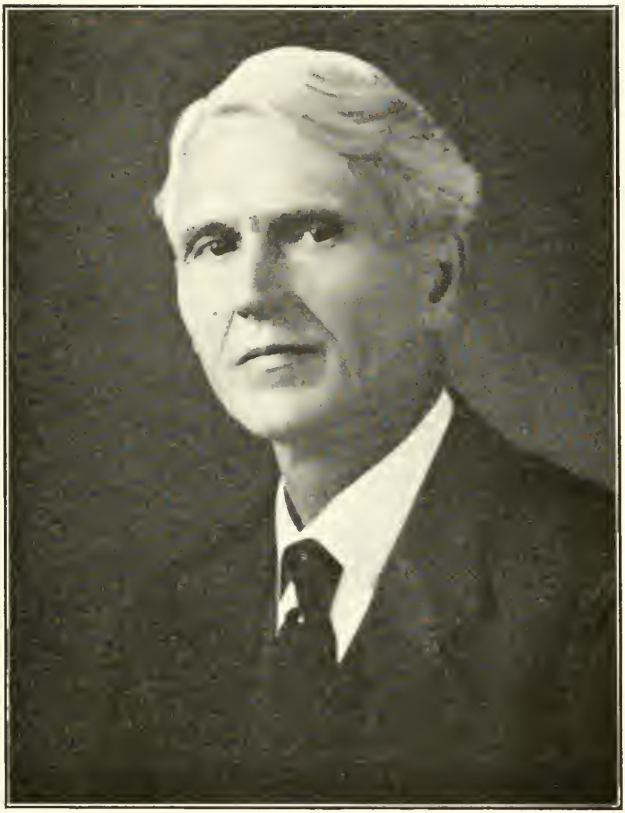
As early as May 5, General Grant had ordered Lauman's Division of the Sixteenth Corps to the vicinity of Vicksburg; it took position on the left of the Thirteenth on May 25, and, on June 15, Herron's Division took position on the extreme left, extending its line to the river below Vicksburg and thereby completing its investment. Two divisions of the Ninth Corps, two other divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, and seven brigades detached from the three corps that began the campaign were deployed on an exterior line, under command of General Sherman after June 22, extending from Haynes' Bluff on the left to Big Black River Bridge on the right, to guard against attack by Johnston's army. This army was assembled after the engagement at Jackson, May 14, in the hope that it would be able to raise the siege of Vicksburg, either by defeating General Grant's army or by assisting the Confederate army of Vicksburg to break through the investment line. Siege operations were carried on by the part of the Union army engaged on that line, and were successfully opposed by the Confederate army, from May 23 to July 3, when a proposal for capitulation was sent by General Pemberton to General Grant. They met for conference that afternoon between the lines and near the Jackson road. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by correspondence after the meeting, and the Confederate army of Vicksburg was surrendered to General Grant on July 4, and a detachment of his army occupied the city. Casualties from March 29 to July 4, inclusive: Union; killed 1,581, wounded 7,551, missing 1,007, total 10,142. Confederate; killed 1,113, wounded 3,878, missing 3,800, total 9,091; 29,491 officers and men were surrendered at the end of the defense.

At the beginning of siege operations, May 23, about 162 guns were on the investment line, most of them in position in hastily constructed batteries. These were enlarged and strengthened

and additional guns successively mounted in new batteries at advantageous positions. Embrasures of batteries close to the Confederate line closed against rifle balls by plank shutters or with bags of packed cotton. The first parallel made almost continuous from the right on the river to the left of the 13th Army Corps, and, as the approaches were carried forward, second and third parallels opened. Loopholes for sharpshooters, made either with sand bags or in a timber on the parapet; sixteen principal approaches begun and eleven carried close to the Confederate line. They were loop-holed for sharpshooters wherever opportunity for fire was afforded; nine galleries for mines started and two mines fired, both at the head of Logan's approach. At the end of the siege, July 4, about 220 guns, including all from the Navy, were on the investment line, largely in position; eighty-nine batteries constructed, but about twenty abandoned and their guns moved to the exterior line or to advanced positions; aggregate length of Union trenches, twelve miles.

The Confederate line of defense, eight miles long, mounted about 130 guns in sixty-seven batteries. Works and connecting curtains loop-holed for sharpshooters. Damage done them by the Union batteries repaired at night. A number of guns disabled by the fire of the Union batteries and, in most cases, new guns could not be mounted in their places. Countermines against Union approaches and mines prepared at nine places and four fired. Retrenchments made in rear of some works, but not used, as the line of defense was not anywhere broken. The defense largely confined to sharpshooting and maintained for forty-seven days without relief for the officers and men in the trenches, part of the time without sufficient rations.

Reported casualties, May 23-July 4: Union; killed 94, wounded 425, missing 119, total 638, nineteen officers killed or mortally wounded. Confederate, not separately reported. Reported casualties, May 18-July 4: Union; killed 766, wounded 3,793, missing 276, total 4,835, 107 officers killed or mortally



Woodbridge N. Ferris
Governor 1913-1917

wounded. Confederate, river batteries not included; killed 873, wounded 2,141, missing 158, total 3,172, 93 officers killed or mortally wounded.

The Vicksburg Campaign would not have been planned and could not have been conducted on the lines on which it was successfully made without the assistance of the Navy. About twenty-six gunboats and light-draughts of the Mississippi Squadron, with necessary attendants, Acting Rear Admiral David D. Porter commanding, and, during part of the time, the Mississippi Marine Brigade, Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellett commanding, co-operated with the army in the operations of the campaign and siege.

The night of April 16, 1863, eight gunboats, including the Ram "General Price," and three transports passed the Confederate batteries on the river line at Vicksburg and at Warrenton, one transport sunk. Six days later five additional transports passed down without material damage, and one was sunk by the fire of the Confederate batteries. The gunboats below Vicksburg bombarded the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, April 29, without effectively silencing them. They and seven transports ran past these batteries that night and, during the two following days, carried six divisions of the army across the river, landing them at Bruinsburg on the Mississippi side. The other divisions of General Grant's army were carried across the river at later dates.

At the beginning of the investment the gunboats below the city attacked the lower Confederate batteries, May 19, May 20, May 21, May 22 and May 27. On the last-named day the gunboat "Cincinnati" attacked the upper batteries from above the city and was disabled and sunk. During the siege detachments from the Squadron co-operated by making the investment on the river side as complete as possible and by shelling the Confederate batteries and intrenchments; served seven mortars on mortar boats anchored behind the peninsula opposite the city, and, dur-

ing the latter part of the siege, three heavy guns on scows behind the peninsula and at the left—north—of the mortar boats; made expeditions up the Yazoo River and its tributaries and co-operated in the repulse of the Confederate attacks at Young's Point, Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing. Thirteen heavy guns from the Squadron mounted on the investment line in eight batteries.

Detachments from the Marine Brigade were engaged at Richmond, Louisiana, June 15, casualties, wounded 3; co-operated in the repulse of the Confederate attack at Goodrich's Landing, casualties, 1 officer killed; and served three guns on the peninsula opposite the city during the latter part of the siege. Reported casualties in the Squadron—including the infantry regiments detailed for service on gunboats—in the campaign and siege: killed 23, drowned 14, wounded 102, missing 1, total 140, 1 officer killed.

The River Batteries, under command of Colonel Edward Higgins, C. S. Artillery, were served by six companies of Tennessee Heavy Artillery on the right, four companies of the 8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion in the center and eight companies of the 1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery on the left. Two companies of the 22d Louisiana were attached to the left and the Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery to the center of the command. It was charged with the duty of opposing the passage of Union gunboats and transports and was in action; the night of April 16, when eight gunboats and three transports passed, without reported casualties, one transport sunk; the night of April 22, when six transports passed, casualties, 1 killed, 2 wounded, total 3, one transport sunk, and the night of May 3, when a tug and two loaded barges attempted to pass but were sunk, without reported casualties.

At the beginning of the investment, May 18, about thirty-eight heavy guns were in position on the river line and thirteen light pieces posted on the city front. All the light and six of

the heavy guns were successively moved to the line of defense with the detachments serving them, but one of the heavy guns was moved back to the river line.

During the investment, May 18-July 4, the river batteries were opposed to the gunboats below the city, the mortars behind the peninsula, and the guns on the peninsula and on scows, and were engaged May 19, May 20, May 21, May 22, and May 27, with the gunboats below the city. On the last-named day the gunboat "Cincinnati" attacked the upper batteries and was disabled and sunk on the Mississippi side of the great bend in the river above the city, after an action of thirty minutes. Reported casualties in command during the investment: killed and wounded about thirty.

## General Summary of Casualties
## March 29-July 4

UNION

| | Killed | Wounded | Missing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dunbar's Plantation, Louisiana, April 15 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Port Gibson, May 1 | 131 | 719 | 25 | 875 |
| South Fork Bayou Pierre, May 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| North Fork Bayou Pierre, May 3 | 1 | 6 | .... | 7 |
| Pinhook, Louisiana, May 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 |
| Raymond, May 12 | 66 | 339 | 37 | 442 |
| Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12-13 | 6 | 10 | .... | 16 |
| Jackson, May 14 | 42 | 251 | 7 | 300 |
| Champion's Hill, May 16 | 410 | 1,844 | 187 | 2,441 |
| Big Black River Bridge, May 17 | 39 | 237 | 3 | 279 |
| Skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 18, 20, and 21 | 13 | 41 | 2 | 56 |
| Assault on Confederate Line of Defense, May 19 | 157 | 777 | 8 | 942 |
| Assault on Confederate Line of Defense, May 22 | 502 | 2,550 | 147 | 3,199 |
| Mechanicsburg, June 4 | 1 | 5 | .... | 6 |
| Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7 | 101 | 280 | 265 | 646 |
| Bayou Baxter, Louisiana, June 9 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Birdsong Ferry, June 12 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Richmond, Louisiana, June 15 | 1 | 8 | .... | 9 |
| Hill's Plantation, June 22 | 8 | 16 | 23 | 47 |
| Ellisville, June 25 | .... | .... | 37 | 37 |

Albert E. Sleeper
Governor 1917

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Near Lake Providence, Louisiana, June 29 | 1 | 3 | 144 | 148 |
| On Peninsula opposite Vicksburg, June 29 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Edwards Station, July 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 3 |
| On Gunboats, in Detached Infantry Regiments | 6 | 26 | .... | 32 |
| Siege Operations, May 23-July 4 | 94 | 425 | 119 | 638 |
| Total | 1,581 | 7,554 | 1,007 | 10,142 |

CONFEDERATE

| | Killed | Wounded | Missing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Action of River Batteries, April 22 | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 |
| Grand Gulf, April 29 | 3 | 18 | .... | 21 |
| Haynes' Bluff (Snyder's Mill), April 30 | .... | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Port Gibson, May 1 | 56 | 328 | 341 | 725 |
| Raymond, May 12 | 73 | 251 | 190 | 514 |
| Jackson, May 14 | 17 | 64 | 118 | 199 |
| Champion's Hill, May 16 | 380 | 1,018 | 2,453 | 3,851 |
| Big Black River Bridge, May 17 | 3 | 9 | 539 | 551 |
| Hill's Plantation, June 22 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 22 |
| Defense Operations, May 18-July 4 | 875 | 2,169 | 158 | 3,202 |
| Total | 1,413 | 3,878 | 3,800 | 9,091 |

# Union Commands Engaged in the Vicksburg Campaign to which Michigan Regiments *and* Batteries were Attached

## Army of the Tennessee

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

ESCORT AND GUARDS.

1th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Embury D. Osband, 101st Illinois Infantry, Company K, Capt. Sylvester L. Moore.

ENGINEERS.

1st Battalion Engineer Regiment of the West, Maj. Henry Flad and Maj. Wm. Tweeddale; Pioneer Corps, Capt. John W. Fouts; 9th Corps, Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke; 13th Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand and Maj.-Gen. Edward O. C. Ord; 15th Corps, Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman; 16th Corps (detachment), Maj.-Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn; 17th Corps, Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson; Herron's Division, Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Herron; Unattached Cavalry (three regiments), Col. Cyrus Bussey; District Northeast Louisiana, Brig.-Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan and Brig.-Gen. Elias S. Dennis.

DETACHED FOR SERVICE ON GUNBOATS.

29th Illinois Infantry, detachment; 101st Illinois Infantry, detachment; 58th Ohio Infantry, Maj. Ezra P. Jackson.

The 13th, 15th and 17th Corps were engaged in the battles and movements of the Vicksburg campaign beginning March 29, 1863; took position on the investment line May 19—the 15th on the right, the 17th in the center, the 13th on the left, and made unsuccessful assaults on the Confederate line of defense the afternoon of May 19 and on May 22. One division of the 16th Corps took position on the left of the 13th, May 25, and Herron's Division on the extreme left, June 15. The 9th Corps, two

divisions of the 16th, and seven brigades from the other corps were deployed on an exterior line, from Haynes' Bluff on the left to Big Black River Bridge on the right, to guard against attack by Johnston's army, and were under command of Gen. Sherman after June 22. Siege operations were carried on from May 23 to July 3, when a proposal for capitulation came to Gen. Grant from Gen. Pemberton. They met for conference that afternoon between the lines and near the Jackson road. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by correspondence after the meeting and, July 4, the Confederate army of Vicksburg was surrendered to Gen. Grant, and a detachment of his army occupied the city. The aggregate reported casualties in the army during the campaign and seige were, killed 1,581, wounded 7,554, missing 1,007, total 10,142.

### Ninth Corps; Army of the Tennessee

Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.

First Division, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh; Second Division, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Potter; Artillery Reserve, 2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.

The two divisions of the corps were ordered from the Department of the Ohio June 3, 1863, arrived in the Yazoo River on transports from Cairo; disembarked June 17; took position from Milldale to Templeton's, and slightly fortified that line. By order of Gen. Sherman, the corps took position on the exterior line from Haynes' Bluff to the railroad crossing of Big Black River, June 29, the center of the corps line near Wixon's fortified that position and occupied it until the end of the siege.

FIRST DIVISION

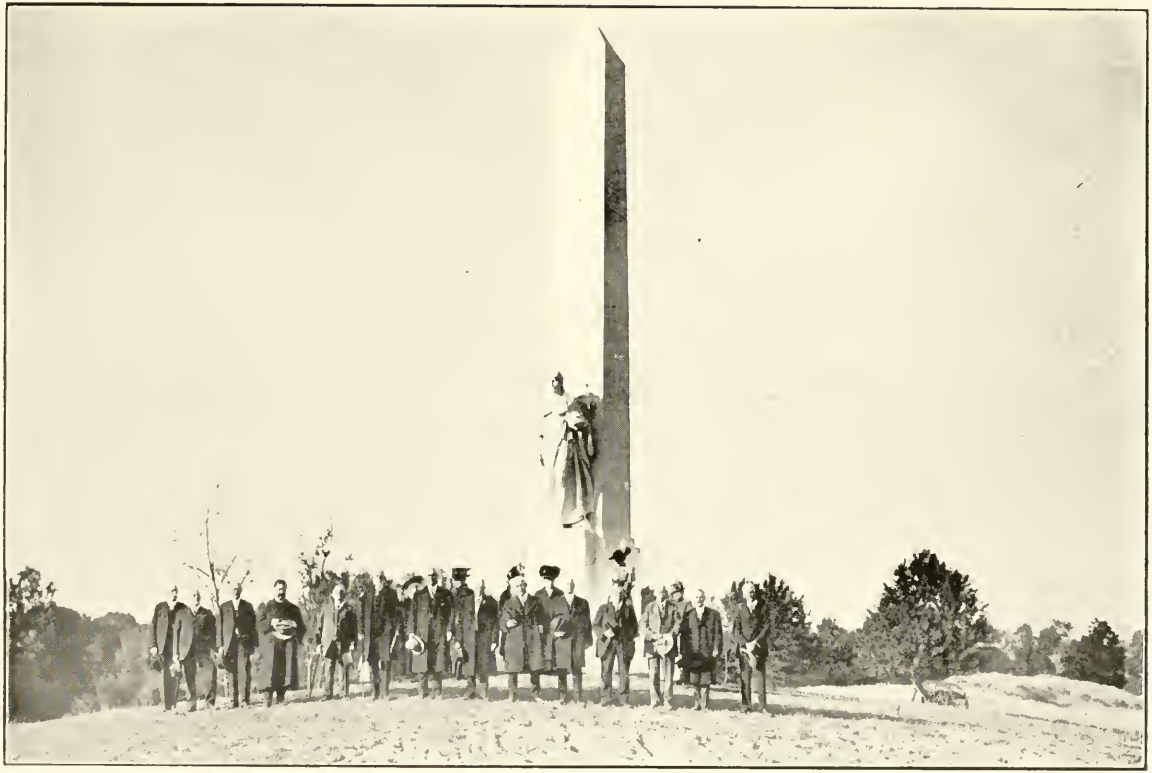
### Ninth Corps; Army of the Tennessee

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WELSH.

FIRST BRIGADE

Col. HENRY BOWMAN

36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John B. Norton; 17th Michi-



gan, Lieut. Col. Constant Luce; 27th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John H. Richardson, Col. Dorus M. Fox; 15th Pennsylvania, Col. John I. Curtin.

THIRD BRIGADE

Col. Daniel Leasure

2nd Michigan, Col. William Humphrey; 8th Michigan, Col. Frank Graves; 20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. W. Huntington Smith; 79th New York, Col. David Morrison; 100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Mathew M. Dawson.

ARTILLERY

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.

ARTILLERY

**Ninth Division; Thirteenth Corps; Army of the Tennessee**

Capt. Jacob T. Foster

Michigan Light, 7th Battery, G, Capt. Charles H. Lanphere; Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting.

Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, killed 3, wounded 7, total 10 (in Michigan Battery, killed 3, wounded 3, total 6; in Wisconsin Battery, wounded 4); in the engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17, wounded 4 (in Wisconsin Battery); and in skirmishes about Vicksburg, wounded 1 (in Michigan Battery). The aggregate reported casualties in the command during the campaign and siege were, killed 3, wounded 12, total 15.

SECOND BRIGADE

**First Division; Sixteenth Corps (Detachment); Army of the Tennessee**

Col. Stephen G. Hicks

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall; 103rd Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman; 15th Michigan, Col. John M. Oliver; 16th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Walcutt.

THIRD BRIGADE

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL

97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson; 99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler; 53rd Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones; 70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION

**Sixteenth Corps (Detachment); Army of the Tennessee**

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL

Engelmann's Brigade, Col. Adolph Engelmann; Richmond's Brigade, Col. Jonathan Richmond; Montgomery's Brigade, Col. Milton Montgomery.

A portion of the division bore a part in skirmish at Mechanicsburg, Mississippi, June 4, 1863, without reported casualties. Uniting with the remainder of the divison at Haynes' Bluff, June 7, the whole force held that position until June 15, when it moved to Snyder's Bluff, strongly fortified that point, and remained there to the end of the siege.

Engelmann's Brigade, Col. Adolph Engelmann; 13rd Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler; 61st Illinois, Maj. Simon P. Ohr; 106th Illinois, Maj. John M. Hurt; 12th Michigan, Col. William H. Graves.

Richmond's Brigade, Col. Jonathan Richmond; 18th Illinois, Col. Daniel H. Brush; 54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell; 126th Illinois, Maj. William W. Wilshire; 22nd Ohio, Col. Oliver Wood.

Montgomery's Brigade, Col. Milton Montgomery; 10th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett; 3rd Minnesota, Col. Chauncey W. Griggs; 25th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith; 27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.

ARTILLERY

**Third Division; Seventeenth Corps; Army of the Tennessee**

Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Henry A. Rogers, Lieut. George J. Wood, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom; 2nd Illinois

Light, Battery G, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom, Lieut. John W. Lowell; 2nd Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton; Michigan Light, 8th Battery, Capt. Samuel DeGolyer, Lieut. Theodore W. Lockwood; Ohio Light, 3rd Battery, Capt. William S. Williams.

By a collision between the transports "Horizon" and "Moderator," about 3:00 A. M., May 1, 1863, while the command was crossing the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi, the "Horizon" was sunk, two enlisted men of Battery G, 2d Illinois, were drowned, the guns, the equipment, and most of the horses of the battery were lost. It was sent to Memphis to refit and did not rejoin the division until near the end of the siege. The other batteries of the command were engaged in the battles of the division in the campaign and served on its investment line. Casualties: In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, wounded 2 (in the Michigan Battery); in the engagement at Raymond, May 12, wounded 1 (in the Michigan Battery); in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, killed 1 (in the Michigan Battery); and during the siege, killed 1, wounded 1, total 2 (Capt. Henry A. Rogers killed and Capt. Samuel DeGolyer mortally wounded). The aggregate reported casualties in the command during the campaign and siege were, killed 2, wounded 4, total 6.

C. S.

## Army of Vicksburg

Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton

Stevenson's Division, Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson; Maury's-Forney's Division, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney; Smith's Division, Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith; Forney's-Bowen's Division, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen; Waul's Texas Legion, Col. T. N. Waul; River Batteries, Col. Ed. Higgins; Miscellaneous, one detachment and two companies.

The army was engaged in the battles and movements of the Vicksburg campaign beginning March 29, 1863, and began taking

LUREN D. DICKINSON
Lieut.-Gov. 1913-1917

position on the line of defense May 18—Stevenson's Division on the right, Forney's in the center, and Smith's on the left, Bowen's Division and Waul's Texas Legion in reserve. The assaults of the Union army, May 19 and May 22, were repulsed. The siege operations of that army were successfully opposed from May 23 to July 3, when a proposal for capitulation was sent by Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Grant. They met for conference that afternoon between the lines and near the Jackson road. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by correspondence after the meeting, and, July 4, the army was surrendered to Gen. Grant. The aggregate reported casualties in the army during the campaign and defense were, killed 1,302, wounded 3,486, missing 3,448, total 8,236.

## Union Summary Commands

Illinois—Infantry (8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 37th, 40th, 41st, 43rd, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 61st, 63rd, 72nd, 76th, 77th, 81st, 83th, 90th, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 97th, 99th, 101st, 103rd, 106th, 108th, 113th, 114th, 116th, 118th, 120th, 124th, 126th, 127th, 130th, 131st) 55; Calvary (Thielemann's Battalion, Kane County, Independent Company, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th) 10; Artillery (Cogswell's Battery, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Batteries A, B, D, E, F, H and I, 1st Light, and Batteries A, E, F, G, K and L, 2nd Light) 15; total 79.

Indiana—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 34th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53rd, 54th, 59th, 60th, 67th, 69th, 83rd, 93rd, 97th, 99th, 100th) 24; Cavalry (1st, 4th) 2; Artillery (1st, 6th) 2; total 28.

Iowa—Infantry (3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 38th, 40th) 28; Cavalry (3rd, 4th) 2; Artillery (1st, 2nd) 2; total 32.

KANSAS—Infantry (1st) 1.

KENTUCKY—Infantry (Independent Company of Pioneers, 7th, 19th, 22nd) 4.

MASSACHUSETTS—Infantry (29th, 35th, 36th) 3.

MICHIGAN—Infantry (2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 27th) 7; Artillery (7th, 8th) 2; total 9.

MINNESOTA—Infantry (3rd, 4th, 5th) 3; Artillery (1st); total 4.

MISSOURI—Infantry (3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, Engineer Regiment of the West) 17; Cavalry (4th, 6th, 10th) 3; Artillery (Batteries A, B, C, E, F and M, 1st Light, and Battery F (Landgraeber's, 2nd Light) 7; total 27.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Infantry (6th, 9th, 11th) 3.

NEW YORK—Infantry (16th, 51st, 79th) 3; Artillery (Battery L, 2nd Light) 1; total 4.

OHIO—Infantry (16th, 20th, 22nd, 30th, 32nd, 37th, 42nd, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 68th, 70th, 72nd, 76th, 78th, 80th, 83rd, 95th, 96th, 114th, 120th) 26; Cavalry (4th) 1; Artillery (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, Yost's) 12; total 39.

PENNSYLVANIA—Infantry (15th, 50th, 51st, 100th) 4; Artillery (Durell's Battery) 1; total 5.

RHODE ISLAND—Infantry (7th) 1.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Infantry (1st, 13th) 2; Artillery (E, Second) 1; total 3.

WEST VIRGINIA—Infantry (4th) 1.

WISCONSIN—Infantry (8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 33rd) 13; Cavalry (2nd) 1; Artillery (1st, 6th, 12th) 3; total 17.

AGGREGATE: Infantry, 191; Cavalry, 19; Artillery, 17; total 260—not including eight regiments of negroes in process of enlistment.

## Confederate Commands

ALABAMA—Infantry (20th, 23rd, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, 37th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 46th, 54th, 55th, Stone's Battalion of Sharpshooters) 15; Artillery (Company C, 2nd Battalion; Waddell's Battery; Sengstak's Battery; Charpentier's Battery) 4; total 19.

ARKANSAS—Infantry (4th, 9th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 31st, 12th Battalion—Sharpshooters) 9; Cavalry (1st Rifles—Dismounted, 2nd Rifles—Dismounted, 1st Battalion—Dismounted, Bridges' Battalion—Sharpshooters) 4; Artillery (Appeal Battery, McNally's Battery) 2; total 15.

FLORIDA—Infantry (1st, 3rd, 4th) 3.

GEORGIA—Infantry (25th, 29th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 46th, 47th, 52nd, 56th, 57th, 1st Battalion of Sharpshooters, 8th Battalion) 17; Cavalry (Nelson's Independent Company) 1; Artillery (Cherokee Battery, Martin's Battery, Columbus Battery) 3; total 21.

KENTUCKY—Infantry (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th) 7; Artillery (Cobb's Battery) 1; total 8.

LOUISIANA—Infantry (3rd, 4th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th (sometimes known as the 29th), 30th, 31st, 4th Battalion, 14th Battalion of Sharpshooters, Fleitas' Zouave Battalion) 18; Cavalry (Martin's Independent Company) 1; Artillery (Bond's, Bruce's, Butler's, Capers', Grayson's, Haynes', Lamon's, and Robertson's companies of the 1st Heavy; Barrow's, Grandpre's, Hart's and McCrory's companies of the 8th Heavy Battalion; Companies A, B and C of Pointe Coupee; 5th Company, Washington-Fenner's Battery; Durrive's Battery; Gomez's, Marks', Morlot's and Theard's companies of the 22nd Regiment—Gomez's and Theard's companies served as infantry during the defense) 22; total 41.

MISSOURI—Infantry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th) 6; Cavalry (1st—Dismounted, 3rd—Dismounted) 2; Artillery (3rd Battery, Guibor's Battery, Landis' Battery, Wade's Battery, Lowe's Battery, Bledsoe's Battery, Clark's Battery) 7; total 15.

Chas. W. Smith
Speaker of the House 1913-1917

Maryland—Artillery (3rd Battery) 1.

Mississippi—Infantry (3rd, 4th, 5th—State Troops, 6th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 46th, 1st Battalion—Sharpshooters, 3rd Battalion—State Troops, 7th Battalion, Pounds' Battalion—Sharpshooters) 23; Cavalry (1st, 4th, 28th, Adams' Regiment, Ballentine's Regiment, 17th Battalion) 6; Artillery (Companies A, C, D, E, G and I of the 1st Light; Companies A, B and C of the 14th Light Battalion; Hudson's Battery, Vaiden Battery) 11; total 40.

North Carolina—Infantry (29th, 39th, 60th) 3.

South Carolina—Infantry (16th, 17th, 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th, Holcombe Legion) 8; Artillery (Culpeper's Battery, Ferguson's Battery, Waties' Battery, McBeth's Battery) 4; total 12.

Tennessee—Infantry (3rd—Volunteers, 3rd—Provisional Army, 10th, 30th, 31st, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 53rd, 55th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 1st Battalion) 19; Cavalry (Company C, 1st; Company A, 7th) 2; Artillery (Companies A, B, C and D, 1st Heavy, Johnston's Battery, Lynch's Battery, Tobin's Battery, Mebane's Battery) 8; total 29.

Texas—Infantry (2nd, 7th, 9th, 1st Battalion—Sharpshooters, 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion) 6; Cavalry (3rd, 6th, 9th, 10th—Dismounted, 14th—Dismounted, 32nd—Dismounted, Whitfield's Legion, Cleveland's Battalion) 8; Artillery (Wall's Battery) 1; total 15.

Virginia—Artillery (Botetourt Battery) 1.

Confederate States Army—Infantry (1st Battalion) 1.

Miscellaneous—Davidson's Signal Corps, King's Signal Corps, Barrot's Signal Corps, City Guards, Partisan Rangers; total 5.

Aggregate: Infantry, 134; Cavalry, 25; Artillery, 63; miscellaneous, 5; total, 227.

# *The* Dedication

On the 10th of November, 1916, the Michigan delegation gathered at Vicksburg to dedicate the Monument and Tablet erected under the supervision of the Michigan Vicksburg Military Park Commission, in honor of the Michigan soldiers who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

The visitors were accorded a hearty welcome by the officials of the city, the Board of Trade being especially active, and extended many courtesies. Capt. William T. Rigby, Superintendent of the Vicksburg National Park, was in active evidence every moment, and Congressman W. W. Collier did all in his power to make us welcome.

Governor Bilbo sent his regrets that he was unable to be present, but Mr. B. W. Griffith proved an able substitute. Congressman Collier was unable to be present at the dedication on account of a previous engagement.

In the morning Capt. Rigby provided automobiles for the Michigan delegation and they visited all principal parts of the park, including the National Cemetery, which is a veritable beauty spot under the management of Major Gardner P. Thornton, who accompanied us. Capt. Rigby, who has been in charge of the park since its authorization, March 1, 1899, gave an elaborate description of the salient points, as he only could relate them, making the trip one never to be forgotten.

At 2:00 the Board of Trade, through its efficient president, Mr. George Williamson, and active secretary, Mr. F. H. Andrews, provided autos for the entire party and at 2:30 we assembled at the monument, which was unveiled by Miss Helen F. Lewis, where a photograph of the monument with the delegation in front was taken.

A pavilion with seats for all was erected opposite the monu-

ment and Chairman Grant called Lieut. Governor Luren D. Dickinson to preside.

Rev. J. C. Johnes gave the invocation.

The Vicksburg band played "Columbia."

The presiding officer opened the programme with the following remarks:

Mr. Chairman:

I deem it a great pleasure and honor to be selected to preside over these exercises today. I anticipate that it is not expected that I give a prepared address. I have none with me and I could not be pardoned for taking the time that belongs to those on the programme who are so well prepared by experience and knowledge to say the appropriate things. Yet the very interesting and instructive auto trip over the park this morning, given by Captain Rigby, gave material for a lengthy address if one saw fit to take advantage of it. I cannot resist the temptation of saying some things suggested to me. While everything was so interesting there was an extreme sadness that pushed itself to the front because of the great first cause of our being here for this dedication—the sacrifice of the health, the limbs, the lives of thousands of those that represented the best that the nation had. Were they here today and could they be among those comrades now living and know the influence these have had in the reuniting of the nation educationally, morally, patriotically and from all standpoints, it certainly would be gratifying to them. No sooner had the conflict ended than those who fought each other for four years, were the first to call each other brothers and to unite with the civilians of the country in a gigantic war in times of peace in making the United States the greatest, the grandest, the most glorious, the most powerful nation, morally, intellectually, industrially, financially and in almost every way that the world has ever known. This united effort has planted a young empire with magnificent cities and intelligent people on the Pacific slope where but few people

Gen. F. S. Hutchinson
1st Chairman of the Commission

lived at the close of the war. It has developed the inexhaustible resources of the great west. It has made the most productive grain fields from the then so-called American desert. It has taken millions in minerals from underneath the Rockies and added to the nation's wealth. It has covered the country with a network of railways, north and south, east and west. It has planted factories in every section of the entire country and made it possible to have the large number of great cities that are among the greatest of all times. Our educational system has been raised to a standing equal to that of any in the world. Manufactured, agricultural and other products have multiplied over and over again and our wealth has increased to that extent that when we attempt any description we get lost in a mist and fog of figures and give it up as a hopeless task, and satisfy ourselves with the fact that we have passed through since the conflict, measured from any standpoint, the greatest epoch of progress and prosperity known to any country in all the world's history. However great we may be on other lines there has been nothing that stands out as prominently and has had as great an influence as the reuniting of the North and South not only physically but in spirit and patriotism, which was so strikingly exemplified in the Spanish war when the boys of the South were the first to offer their services in upholding the Stars and Stripes, and it was a son of the southland who first gave his life in his country's cause in that war. Without this complete reunion we never could have approached near the greatness that we have attained. And no other influence has done so much to bring it about as the willingness on the part of those who fought for the South and those who fought for the North, coming together and calling each other brothers and working together in utmost harmony in peace and war. And when we pass through this government park we read the inscriptions on the markers, erected by the government, that call attention to the bravery of those who fell in what the South then felt a just cause, and those who fell for the Union. We are struck with the effort that the park

commission, with Captain William T. Rigby as chairman, is making to obliterate every thought of hatred and to encourage brotherly love and union. For these reasons it is a great pleasure and honor to preside over the exercises here today.

Captain C. G. Hampton, Secretary, presented the full report of the Commission.

## THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Vicksburg, Miss., November 10th, 1916.

Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris,

Governor.

Dear Sir:

The Michigan Vicksburg Military Park Commission, appointed to ascertain the position of Michigan troops in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg and to erect a monument in their honor, respectfully submit their final report.

Following are the Acts of the Michigan Legislature creating the Commission and appropriation of moneys for the monument:

### Act 240, Laws 1903

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and exactly determine the position of Michigan troops in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members of the Commission.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Section 1: The Governor of the State of Michigan is hereby authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three members from Michigan organizations participating in the campagn and siege of Vicksburg, namely, the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th Infantry Regiments and 7th and 8th Batteries, Michigan Light Artillery. Each member of said Commission shall have served with honor in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, and with the organization which he is appointed to repre-

sent, and shall serve on the Commission without pay except as to necessary traveling expenses.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to cooperate with the National Park Commission in ascertaining and exactly determining the positions of each Michigan organization in the siege of Vicksburg, and also to recommend to the Governor of the State such subsequent legislation as will in the opinion of the Commission permanently and suitably mark the positions thus ascertained, and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Michigan soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

Section 3. The sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said Commission to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members thereof in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, on the presentation of such certified vouchers as the Auditor General shall direct.

Section 4. Said Commission shall make a full report of the execution of this trust to the Governor on or before the 15th day of January, 1904.

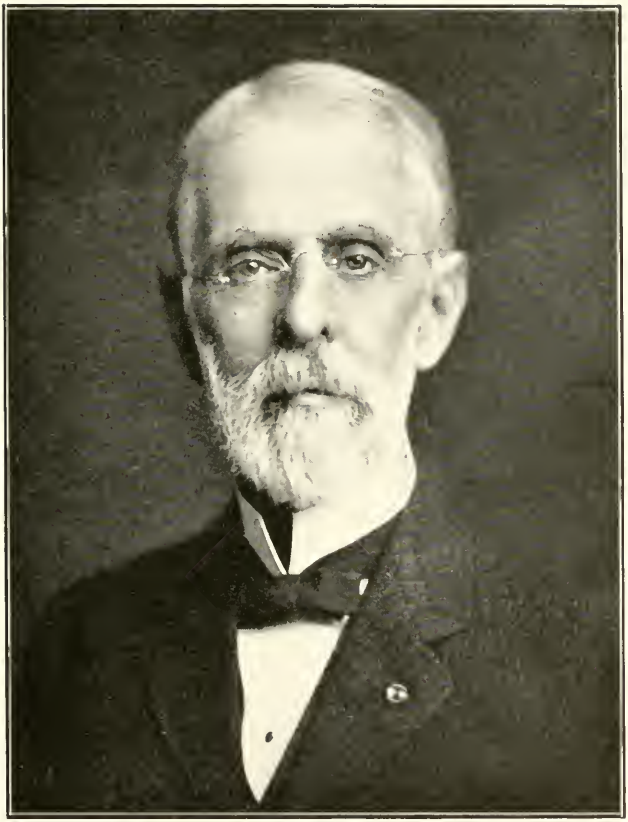
Approved June 18, 1903.

## Act 239, Laws 1905

AN ACT to make an appropriation for designating by monuments the locations occupied by the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th, and 21th Regiments of Michigan Infantry, and the Batteries G and H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, within the Vicksburg National Park, and providing for the erection of the same.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Section 1. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting monuments within the Vicksburg National Military Park, to



Col. Claudius B. Grant
2nd Chairman of the Commission

designate the positions occupied in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg by the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th Regiments of Michigan Infantry, and Batteries G and H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery. Said sum to be expended under the supervision of the Vicksburg Military Park Commission, created by act number two hundred forty, public acts of nineteen hundred three, who shall receive no pay for their services, except for necessary and actual expenses and clerk hire while engaged in their duties.

Section 2. The said Commission shall at once after the passage of this act proceed to carry the same into effect. They shall determine the design and number of monuments to be erected as contemplated in this act with all convenient speed. The actual expenses of said Commission shall be paid out of the fund hereby appropriated, and they shall report to the Governor of the State of Michigan immediately upon the fulfillment of their duties in detail, making an abstract of expenditures with vouchers thereto, with all acts done or made by them, together with information as gathered from their observation and pertinent in its relation thereto, shall be embraced in their report as the Commission shall think proper.

Section 3. The Auditor General of the State shall add to and incorporate in the state tax for the year one thousand nine hundred five the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be apportioned, levied, assessed and collected, which sum when collected shall be placed to the credit of the general fund to reimburse said fund, for the amount appropriated by Section one of this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved, June 16, 1905.

### Act 288, Laws 1907

AN ACT supplementary to act number two hundred and thirty-nine of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred five entitled, "An Act to make an appropriation for designation by monument the location occupied by the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and

27th regiments of Michigan Infantry, and Batteries G and H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, within the Vicksburg National Military Park and providing for the erection of the same."

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars in addition to the sum of ten thousand dollars appropriated by Act number two hundred thirty-nine of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred five, entitled: "An act to make an appropriation for designating by monument, the location occupied by the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th regiments of Michigan Infantry and the Batteries G and H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg within the Vicksburg National Military Park, and providing for the erection of the same." Said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be added to and expended in the same manner and by the same Commission as the said sum of ten thousand dollars appropriated by said Act number two hundred thirty-nine of the public acts of nineteen hundred five.

Section 2. The Commission heretofore appointed under act number two hundred forty of the public acts of nineteen hundred three is hereby continued with the same powers and duties as that prescribed in said act; and the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint an additional member of said Commission who shall be a competent and experienced architect, and who shall perform the same duties and have the same compensation as the other members of said Commission, but who shall not be required to have the qualification of service in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg prescribed by said Act No. 240 of the Public Acts of 1903, for the other members of said Commission.

Section 3. The Auditor General of the state shall add to and incorporate in the state tax for the year 1907 the sum of ten thousand dollars to be appropriated, levied, assessed and col-

lected, which sum when collected, shall be placed to the credit of the general fund to reimburse said fund for the amount appropriated by Section one of this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved, June 27, 1907.

AN ACT to provide for the dedication of the monument to be erected at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in memory of the Michigan Union soldiers who participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Section 1. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, two ex-soldiers of the Civil War to be appointed by the Governor and two representative citizens of Michigan to be appointed by the Governor, together with the members of the Michigan Vicksburg Monument Commission and their secretary, are hereby authorized to accept in the name of the State, the monument and memorial now being erected in the Vicksburg National Military Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, when the same shall have been completed by the Commission provided for by act number two hundred forty of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred three, act number two hundred thirty-nine of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred five and act number two hundred eighty-eight of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred seven, and to participate in the dedicatory services attending the unveiling of said monument and memorial.

Section 2. The Commission shall confer with the Governor relative to the time, to be mutually agreed upon, for said dedicatory exercises.

Section 3. The necessary traveling and maintenance expenses of said Committee and said Commission shall be paid from the general fund of the State, on vouchers and bill sworn to, to be audited and allowed by the Board of State Auditors.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved, May 17, 1915.

MICHIGAN
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
9TH CORPS 1ST DIV. 1ST BRIG.
17TH INFANTRY LT. COL. CONSTANT LUCE
27TH INFANTRY LT. COL. J. H. RICHARDSON
COLONEL DORUS M. FOX
9TH CORPS 1ST DIV. 3RD BRIG.
2ND INFANTRY COL. WILLIAM HUMPHREY
8TH INFANTRY COLONEL FRANK GRAVES
20TH INF. LT. COL. W. HUNTINGTON SMITH
13TH CORPS 9TH DIVISION
LIGHT BATTY. CAPT. CHAS. H. LANPHERE
KILLED 3. WOUNDED 4. TOTAL 7
16TH CORPS 1ST DIV. 2ND BRIG.
15TH INFANTRY COLONEL JOHN M. OLIVER
PROV. DIV. ENGELMANN'S BRIG.
12TH INFANTRY COL. WILLIAM H. GRAVES
17TH CORPS 3RD DIVISION
8TH LIGHT BATTY. CAPT. SAMUEL DE GOLYER
LT. T. W. LOCKWOOD
KILLED 1. WOUNDED 7. TOTAL 8. CAPT. S. DE GOLYER MORTALLY WOUNDED MAY 28,1864.
THE MICHIGAN REGIMENTS HEREON NAMED SERVED ON THE EXTERIOR LINE EXTENDING FROM SNYDER'S BLUFF ON THE LEFT TO BIG BLACK RIVER BRIDGE ON THE RIGHT

## THE COMMISSION

The Commission appointed by Governor Aaron T. Bliss, was composed of General F. S. Hutchinson, of Ionia; Major George H. Hopkins, of Detroit, and Captain E. E. Lewis, of Coldwater. On the death of Major Hopkins, Lieut. J. T. Hammond, of Jackson, was appointed to fill the vacancy and later Mr. John M. Donaldson, an architect, was appointed to the Commission.

General Hutchinson died and Colonel C. B. Grant was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Secretary, Lieut. Hammond, died and Mr. C. C. Hopkins was elected secretary and upon the death of Mr. Hopkins, Captain C. G. Hampton, of Detroit, was elected secretary.

The Commission now consists of the following members:

Colonel C. B. Grant, Chairman.

Captain E. E. Lewis, Vice-Chairman.

Mr. John M. Donaldson.

Captain C. G. Hampton, Secretary.

The following is the first report of the Commission:

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Detroit, Michigan, January 12th, 1904.

Hon. Aaron T. Bliss,

Governor.

Sir:

The Commission appointed by you to ascertain and exactly determine the position of Michigan troops in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, under the authority conferred by Act No. 240 of the Session Laws of 1903, respectfully submit the following report:

The Commission organized by electing General F. S. Hutchinson, Chairman, and Captain E. E. Lewis, Secretary.

We visited Vicksburg in November, and by appointment met Capt. Wm. T. Rigby, Chairman of the Vicksburg National Mili-

tary Park Commission, and General John S. Kountz, Secretary and Historian of the Commission, who accompanied us throughout our inspection of the lines both to the rear and those of investment.

The Michigan organizations engaged in that memorable compaign and siege were the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th Infantry Regiments; Batteries "G" and "H," 1st Michigan Light Artillery.

The 2nd, 8th, 17th, 20th and 27th were in the 9th A. C., under command of Major-General Jno. C. Parke.

The 12th Michigan Infantry, attached to the Provisional Division of the 16th A. C., commanded by Brigadier-General Nathan Kimball, arrived on transport with its division from Memphis, disembarked at Satartia on the Yazoo River, June 4th, marched to Mechanicsburg same day and skirmished with the enemy, moved to Haynes' Bluff on left bank of the Yazoo River, June 6th, strongly fortified that point and remained there to the end of the siege.

The 15th Michigan Infantry, Col. J. M. Oliver, was attached to the 1st Division, 16th A. C., commanded by Brigadier-General Wm. Sooy Smith; was at Haynes' Bluff from June 12th to June 26th, when it took a position on Oak Ridge from Neily's on the right to the Post Office on the left, fortified that line and remained there until the end of the siege.

The 17th Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Constant Luce; 27th Michigan, Colonel D. M. Fox, were in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th A. C. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Henry Bowman, of the 36th Massachusetts.

The 2nd Michigan, Colonel Wm. Humphrey; 8th Michigan, Colonel Frank Graves; 20th Michigan, Colonel W. Huntington Smith, were in the 2nd Brigade, same Division; Colonel Daniel Leasure commanding the brigade.

Battery "G," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, also designated

as Michigan Light 7th Battery, commanded by Captain Charles H. Lanphere, was attached to the 9th Division, Brigadier-General Peter J. Osterhaus, 13th A. C., Major-General Jno. A. McClernand. This battery was an active participant in the campaign preceding the siege and occupied an advanced position in the investment line.

Battery "H," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, also designated in the reports as Michigan Light 8th Battery, commanded by Captain Samuel DeGolyer, until he received a mortal wound during the siege, then by Lieutenant Theo. W. Lockwood, was attached to the 3rd Division, Major-General Jno. A. Logan; 17th A. C., Major-General Jas. B. McPherson.

This battery was also engaged constantly and with marked efficiency during the campaign preceding the siege, and during the siege occupied one of the most important positions for artillery on the line of investment.

We found the positions occupied by these batteries without difficulty, and they are well defined and marked.

The 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 9th Corps were ordered from Kentucky in the Department of the Ohio, June 3rd, and arrived at Haynes' Bluff on transports from Cairo, June 17th, took position at Milldale, their right extending to Templeton's, slightly fortifying their positions.

On June 29th, by order of General Sherman, the 9th Corps moved to the east and took position in the new line which extended from Haynes' Bluff on the Yazoo River to the Railroad Crossing of Big Black River. The left of the Corps being at Neily's and the right at Brants'. The position of the Michigan Regiments of the Corps were in the immediate vicinity of Flower Hill Church. They fortified this position and remained in it until the surrender of Vicksburg, when they started the same day on the Jackson Campaign against General Johnston.

The Michigan Regiments participating in the Siege of Vicks-

Maj. George H. Hopkins
1st Secretary of the Commission

burg were a part of the reinforcements sent to General Grant and were employed by him, with a part of the army he already had, against the army of General Johnston, who had assembled his army with the hope of raising the siege or helping Pemberton to break through Grant's lines.

Your Commission were able to ascertain and determine the positions occupied by the several Michigan regiments, but any markers or memorials erected there would be from 8 to 10 miles outside the lines of the Park, at points not easily reached—on private grounds and entirely beyond the care of the Park officials. We therefore recommend that the example of other States be followed which had organizations in the outer line, viz.: that memorials be erected within the Park lines.

The General Government is doing a great work at Vicksburg. The National Park connects directly with the National Cemetery. The National Cemetery, containing the graves of the 16,800 soldiers, is a beautifully laid out and cared for ground, well shaded, with walks and drives made and kept with the utmost care.

The Confederate lines, to which their forces fell back and in which they were invested, were carefully and skillfully prepared beforehand, and, owing to the nature of the topography, of very great defensive power. The face of the country in the immediate rear of Vicksburg and extending to and beyond Black River, is a succession of high hills with deep ravines, rendering approaches extremely difficult and dangerous. These works form a segment of a circle, extending from the river above the city to the river below about ten miles in length, with its center about 2½ miles from the City of Vicksburg.

The Union lines were drawn closely to those of the Confederates, the ridges and heights being covered with artillery and connected with strong lines of rifle pits.

These lines are both included in the lands ceded to the United

States and set apart as a Military Park, and is now, at great outlay of money, under able engineers, being made one of the most attractive public grounds our country affords.

Your Commission after due consideration recommend as a site for a monument to be erected by the State, a point immediately to the left of the position occupied by DeGolyer's Battery on the line of investment. This is in about the center of the line; is upon a high point of land from which the view is grand and comprehends many of the most important historic points of the siege.

Captain Rigby, Chairman of the National Park Commission, assured us he would endorse our selection to the Secretary of War.

It is needless for your Commission to emphasize the importance and the grand results obtained by the Union Army in the capture of Vicksburg; that it separated the Confederacy in twain, and had a large, if not controlling, influence in its final overthrow, is certain.

The number of Michigan Regiments represented, in the opinion of the Commission, would warrant the Legislature in making a liberal appropriation for the erection of a memorial in this Park to commemorate the services of Michigan soldiers engaged in that memorable campaign and siege, and we earnestly recommend that a generous sum be appropriated for that purpose.

In closing, the Commission wish to place on record their great appreciation of the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to it by Captain Rigby and General Kountz. They were indefatigable and untiring, accompanying us upon the long dusty drives, and had reliable data compiled from Government reports, showing the positions occupied by the Union and Confederate troops, and the services rendered by them to the minutest detail.

Accompanying this report and a part thereof, is a blue print showing the Park and adjacent country, on which are indicated

the positions occupied by Batteries "G" and "H," 1st Michigan Light Artillery. Also a copy of a map published by the United States authorities showing country around Vicksburg on which the Commission indicate the positions occupied by the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th Michigan Infantry Regiments.

As no legislative action can be taken on this report until the meeting of the Legislature in 1905, and inasmuch as the time was somewhat short in which the Commission had to arrive at all the facts and data desired—the law not being in force till September, 1903, and under the law a report must be made before January 15th, 1904—we beg to say that the Commission will submit a supplementary report before the convening of the next Legislature.

Very respectfully yours,

F. S. HUTCHINSON,
GEO. H. HOPKINS,
E. E. LEWIS,
Commission.

## DATA.

### Gettysburg.

At the battle of Gettysburg the following Michigan troops participated: 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 16th and 24th Infantry Regiments; 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Cavalry Regiments; one Battery; being a total of 12 organizations. Also three Companies of the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, and two Companies of the 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters.

Michigan appropriated a total of $27,000 for monument and expenses at the Gettysburg National Military Park.

### Chickamauga

At the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, the following Michigan troops were engaged: 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 21st, 22nd Infantry; 2nd and 4th Cavalry, and 1st

Josiah T. Hammond
2nd Secretary of the Commission

Engineers and Mechanics, and Batteries A and D; total of 12 organizations.

In 1893, Michigan appropriated $2,000 for expenses of Commission to locate and mark portions occupied, and in 1895 appropriated $20,000 for monuments in Chickamauga National Military Park.

## Vicksburg

At the siege of Vicksburg, the following Michigan Regiments participated: 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th Infantry, and Batteries "G" and "H"; total of 9 organizations.

At the session of 1903, Michigan appropriated $500 for expense of Commission to locate and determine the positions occupied by the Michigan troops at Vicksburg.

AT VICKSBURG.

Illinois had 80 organizations and has appropriated $250,000 for monuments.

Iowa had 32 organizations, and has appropriated $150,000 for monuments, after having made an appropriation of $2,000 for expenses of Commission.

Massachusetts had 3 organizations, and has appropriated $5,000 for monuments, and an additional sum for expenses.

New Hampshire had 3 organizations, and has appropriated $5,000 for monuments.

New York had 4 organizations, and has appropriated $12,500 for monuments.

Ohio had 39 organizations, and has appropriated $56,000 for monuments, and proposes to make an additional one for a State Memorial.

Wisconsin had 17 organizations, and has appropriated $30,000 for monuments.

Pennsylvania had 5 organizations, and has appropriated $15,000 for monuments, and purchased 3½ acres of land adjoining the Park, and deeded the same to the National Park.

Minnesota had at Vicksburg three regiments and one battery,

and the present session of the legislature, 1905, has made an appropriation of $30,000 for monuments there.

Some of the states have already completed their monuments, and others are in process of erection.

*Extract from the retiring message of Governor Bliss.*

"VICKSBURG MONUMENT.

The legislature of 1903 authorized the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the positions of Michigan troops in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, and the report of this Commission shows that its duties have been faithfully discharged. The historic ground has been gone over carefully, and with the aid of the National Park Commission the locations of the different Michigan organizations accurately determined. The Commission recommends that an ample sum be appropriated for the erection of a monument to the memory of Michigan's sons who served in that decisive campaign. Sister states have made liberal provision along similar lines, and favorable action by this legislature would no doubt be ratified in the hearts of a patriotic people."

Lansing, Mich., April 24, 1905.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

HON. FRED M. WARNER,
Governor of Michigan.

SIR:

The Commission appointed under Act No. 240 S. L., 1903, would respectfully report as follows:

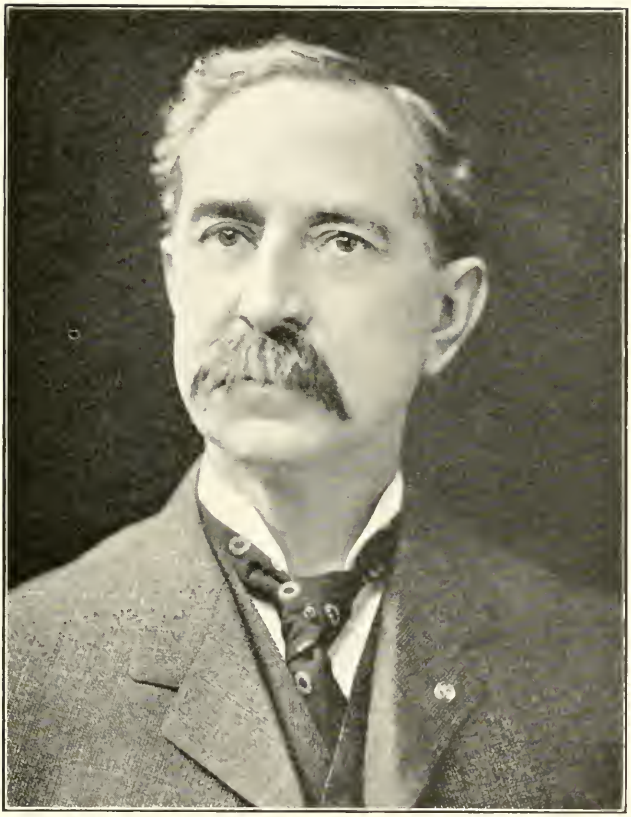
The Commission made a full report accompanied by maps and other data to Ex-Governor Aaron T. Bliss, which stated fully its acts and doings in locating the site of monument proposed to be erected in the Vicksburg National Park to commemorate the share taken by the Michigan troops in the historic

campaign and siege of Vicksburg in 1863. The legislature of 1905 by Act No. 239 appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) to defray the expenses attending the building of such monument. At a meeting held in Detroit in November, 1905, Major George H. Hopkins was empowered and authorized by the Commission to procure plans and specifications to be submitted to the Commission. The Commission is informed that he had entered upon the work assigned and had been in communication with artists, etc., but to what extent and how far the Commission is not advised. Major Hopkins' untimely death has paralyzed the efforts of the Commission by leaving it in doubt as to what he had done and losing the benefit of his well known and great judgment and qualifications to so completely fill the position assigned him.

The main and governing reason why no contract has as yet been made for such monument is this:

Every state represented in the United States Army at the siege of Vicksburg has by liberal appropriation, worthy of their states, done, and are doing their share, in making the Vicksburg National Park one of the finest, if not the finest, National Park in the country. For instance, the state of Illinois appropriated $250,000.00, Iowa $150,000.00, Ohio $56,000.00, Wisconsin $30,000.00, etc. Thus you will see that the meagre appropriation of $10,000.00 made by our legislature cuts a sorry figure.

The Commission has investigated the monument business quite thoroughly and we find that with the $10,000.00 appropriated for that purpose, even putting the whole amount into one monument, it would make no showing at all placed upon the beautiful and sightly position which we have selected and which has been assigned to us by the Vicksburg Park Commission. We enclose map marked "Exhibit A" and have marked our position on Union Avenue with "X" in red ink, also drawn line in red showing the circle the Avenue takes at this point. Red "X" where Illinois and Iowa have placed their memorials and posi-



Chas. C. Hopkins
3rd Secretary of the Commission

tions occupied by the 7th Michigan Battery, General Grant's Headquarters and Massachusetts monument.

We are also enclosing views of the Illinois and Iowa Memorials and some of the monuments already erected in the Park.

It is unnecessary to remind Your Excellency of the importance to the country of the successes of the National Army in this campaign. By many military judges, the generalship displayed by General Grant has not been excelled in modern warfare. The heroic fighting qualities displayed by his troops will ever redound to the credit of the American soldier. The capture of Vicksburg undoubtedly was the death knell of the Confederacy, both from a moral and military view, its chances for final success vanished.

Michigan was represented in that campaign by nine (9) organizations; seven (7) Infantry regiments and two (2) batteries of Artillery.

It is not expected that Michigan would appropriate such sums as Illinois, Iowa or Ohio, but it would surely seem that it would have sufficient pride in its record to give a proportionate amount.

The Commission has expended none of the $10,000.00 appropriated and will make an effort to have the amount increased by the incoming legislature and would urgently and respectfully ask Your Excellency's co-operation in the same.

The death of Major Hopkins leaves a vacancy in the Commission which we ask to have filled by Your Excellency. The Commission would very much like to have the Act amended so that they would have the power to associate with it some person other than a participant in the campaign. That is, the Commission of three appoint a citizen to act with them. This is for the purpose of having associated with them one who has the technical knowledge and experience necessary to intelligently advise us in the premises and who could give the Commission the advantage

of a trained experience. The Commission is informed that Captain W. T. Rigby, Chairman of the National Park Commission, of Vicksburg, has or will forward to you documents and papers bearing upon the subject.

The site of the Michigan monument is on the line of Union Avenue at the position occupied by DeGolyer's 8th Michigan Battery, where the brave and gallant Captain DeGolyer fell mortally wounded, and is one of the best and most sightly in the whole line of investment. At this point the Avenue forms a semicircle which gives a fine view from three sides. This is to the Commission a very strong reason why Michigan should be better represented than it can possibly be by the amount now appropriated. It will be near by and in plain view of the most historic points of the line and in close juxtaposition with the splendid memorials of Illinois, Iowa and Ohio.

It would seem that the legislature would conclude that this is not a matter of the present only; the money to be expended for present use, by way of celebration, etc., but is for all time and will be a lasting memorial for future generations to know that Michigan has pride in its soldiery and gloried in their achievements.

Yours Very Respectfully,
FRED S. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.
E. E. LEWIS, Secretary.

A question having arisen as to the authority of the Commission to erect a single Monument and Tablet at Vicksburg, instead of Monuments to each regiment engaged, the matter was referred to the Attorney General of Michigan for decision who replied as follows:

### Opinion of Attorney General Grant Fellows

Mr. C. C. Hopkins,
Sec'y Michigan Vicksburg Military Park Commission,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:

You have recently referred to this Department an inquiry relative to the right of your Commission to use the balance of all moneys remaining unexpended out of the appropriations made by Act 240 of the Public Acts of 1903; 239 of the Public Acts of 1905 and 288 of the Public Acts of 1907, for the erection of a single monument in the Vicksburg National Park for the purpose of commemorating the memory of Michigan soldiers participating in that battle. It appears that the first of these acts created the Vicksburg Military Commission and made a small appropriation for the actual expenses of its members incurred in the making of certain investigations thereby authorized. The enactment of 1905 appropriated the sum of $10,000.00 "for the purpose of erecting monuments within the Vicksburg National Military Park, to designate the positions occupied in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg by the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 20th and 27th Regiments of Michigan Infantry and Batteries G and H, 1st Michigan Light Artillery." It is further provided that the amount so appropriated is to be expended under the supervision of the Commission, which is given power under the second Section of the Act to determine "the design and number of monuments to be erected." Act 288 of 1907 is expressly designated as being supplementary to 239 of 1905. It appropriates the further sum of $10,000.00 but does not attempt to change in any way the powers and duties previously conferred upon the Commission.

It is my opinion, based upon the language of these enactments that an intent is plainly manifest to vest the Commission with a large measure of discretion with reference to the performance of the duties placed upon it. Under the provisions of Section two of the Act of 1905 above referred to, the power is clearly conferred to determine the number of monuments that shall be constructed in carrying out the main purpose of the acts. This power is, I think, broad enough to permit the Commission to erect a single monument provided the same can be so placed as

Capt. C. G. Hampton
4th Secretary of the Commission

to designate the locations occupied by the various detachments of Michigan troops specified in the act. In other words, the fact that the plural number is used in Act 239 of 1905 should not, in my judgment, be construed as imposing upon the Commission the duty of erecting more than one monument if in the exercise of its best judgment it appears that the legislative intent will be better carried out by the construction of one.

Respectfully yours,
Signed: GRANT FELLOWS,
Attorney General.

On April 6, 1915, the Commission made a report to Governor Ferris, of which the following is an extract:

Mr. Herbert Adams, of New York City, was chosen as the sculptor of the Michigan monument. After several consultations with him, and considering several sketches, the Commission decided upon one and on June 9th, 1914, executed a contract with Mr. Adams for the monument.

On October 14th, the Commission and Secretary, Charles C. Hopkins, went to Vicksburg, met Mr. Adams there and with the aid of the Vicksburg National Park Commission, located the precise spot for the erection of the monument and the marker descriptive of the location of the Michigan troops who participated in that memorable campaign.

On receiving notice recently from Mr. Adams, that the life size clay model was ready for inspection, the Commission went to New York City, and being well satisfied with the model, approved it and instructed Mr. Adams to proceed with all possible despatch to complete the monument.

## THE MONUMENT

The Michigan monument consists of the symbolic figure of Michigan bringing laurels to her brave sons.

This figure, which is vigorous, dignified and simple, is eight

feet in height and stands in front of an obelisk which reaches a height of over thirty-seven feet.

The figure and obelisk rest upon a base which bears the inscription:

"Michigan's Tribute of Honor to Her Soldiers who Served in the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg."

The entire monument, including the statue, is of white Bethel granite. The statue and lower third of the monument are cut from one piece of granite which weighed in the rough, nearly forty tons. The monument stands on a plinth or step measuring ten feet six inches by eleven feet nine inches, and was also cut from one block. There is not a vertical point in the whole monument and it should be as enduring as the ages.

The site of the monument is on the line of Union Avenue, at the position occupied by DeGolyer's 8th Michigan Battery, where the gallant Captain DeGolyer fell mortally wounded, and is among the best and most sightly in the whole line of investment. At this point the avenue forms a semi-circle, giving a fine view from three sides and in plain view of the most historic points of the line.

## THE TABLET

The bronze tablet, thirty-two inches, horizontal, by fifty inches, vertical, erected opposite the monument, contains the following inscription:

* MICHIGAN *

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

9TH CORPS 1ST DIV. 1ST BRIG.

17th Infantry, Lt. Col. Constant Luce

27th Infantry, Lt. Col. J. H. Richardson, Colonel Dorus M. Fox

9TH CORPS 1ST DIV. 3RD BRIG.

2nd Infantry, Col. William Humphrey

8th Infantry, Col. Frank Graves
20th Infantry, Lt. Col. W. Huntington Smith
13TH CORPS, 9TH DIVISION
7th Light Batty., Capt. Chas. H. Lanphere
Killed 3, wounded 1, total 7.
16TH CORPS 1ST DIV. 2ND BRIG.
15th Infantry, Colonel John M. Oliver
PROV. DIV. ENGELMANN'S BRIG.
12th Infantry, Col. William H. Graves
17TH CORPS, 3RD DIVISION
8th Light Batty., Capt. Samuel DeGolyer, Lt. T. W. Lockwood
Killed 1, wounded 7, total 8.
Capt. S. DeGolyer mortally wounded May 28th, 1863.
Granite pedestal 20 inches by 18 inches by 80 inches.

## War Department

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION

Vicksburg, Miss., December 11, 1913.

Hon. Chas. C. Hopkins, Secretary,
Michigan-Vicksburg Park Commission,
Capitol Building, Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Paragraph 10 of the War Department's regulations for the government of the park is as follows:

"Inscriptions must be purely historical and must relate only to the Vicksburg campaign. They must be based upon, and conform to, the official reports of that campaign, and must be submitted to the Secretary of War, through the Park Commissioners, for his approval, before being adopted and cut into the stones. The site and design of each proposed monument, marker, or tablet must also be approved by the Secretary of War. Foundations for authorized monuments and markers will be constructed by the Commission, at the cost of the Park appropriation."

JOHN M. DONALDSON
Member of the Commission

The work of the Commission finished, the beautiful monument erected in honor of our Michigan heroes is the result of our efforts. It has been a labor of love, and we now, through our chairman, present to the State of Michigan our tribute to her gallant sons who won honor on this battlefield.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAUDIUS B. GRANT,
E. E. LEWIS,
JOHN M. DONALDSON,
CHARLES G. HAMPTON, Secretary.

The chairman of the Commission, Col. C. B. Grant, then presented the monument to the Governor.

Fellow Citizens of our United Country:

The ground on which we stand is hallowed by the deeds of valiant men—men who fought with a courage unsurpassed in any war, for the cause they believed to be right. The Union soldiers gallantly assaulted. The Confederate soldiers as gallantly defended. In the three months' campaign for the possession of Vicksburg, prior to the surrender, 3,000 Confederates and Federals went to their death on the fields of battle, and 11,482 were wounded. How many died of wounds and of disease I have not the figures at hand to show. That the number is large is shown by the fact that 17,000 graves of Union soldiers are found in the National Cemetery adjoining this park. Here foes met foes worthy of their steel. The issues involved were settled by the arbitrament of war.

This is no time—this no place—to even refer to those issues. The sacredness of this place and the welfare of our common country forbid it. Of those who here fought few who wore the blue and few who wore the gray remain. We who were once foes are now the best of friends. We have long since buried all animosities. I here on this sacred ground now assert with a confidence that amounts to knowledge that we all rejoice

that we are citizens of one great nation of prosperous, contented and patriotic citizens, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west.

Last April, in Richmond, Virginia, I stood in front of a beautiful shaft erected in memory of one who fought bravely in the Confederate army and years after fought with equal bravery for his country in the Spanish war. On one face of the monument I read "Major General U. S. A." and on the opposite face "Major General C. S. A." The name was Fitzhugh Lee. My heart swelled with pride that I was a citizen of this united republic. These grounds, these monuments are dedicated and consecrated to the memory of those who fought and lost as well as of those who fought and won.

And now, Governor Ferris, the Commission to which was committed by the people of Michigan, through its legislature, the duty to select and erect a tribute to her soldiers who participated in the Vicksburg campaign, has performed that duty to the best of the ability of its members. The result is now presented to you. We think we were fortunate in selecting Mr. Herbert Adams as our sculptor. His design met our unanimous approval and its execution has been all that we could desire. We hope it will be acceptable to you and the people of our state. We now present it to you for the State of Michigan for you in behalf of our state to present to a reunited nation.

This beautiful park with its monuments will be a mecca for American citizens for centuries to come. Here they will find not only tributes to valor but evidences that brotherly love, loyalty and patriotism rule a free people who want peace with honor but who prefer war to peace with dishonor.

Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris accepted the monument in the following words:

Fellow Citizens:

When the Civil War broke out I was a mere boy, eight

years of age. My father lived on a farm four miles from Spencer, N. Y., our Star Route postoffice. Every Saturday night during the Civil War it was my task to walk four miles and back in order to get the weekly newspaper. Father couldn't read. Mother was always busy looking after the welfare of the five children then born. Consequently, I was obliged to read aloud almost the entire contents of the newspaper. Father was intensely interested in the war. He hated war with quite as much vigor as does his surviving son. I do not need to tell this audience that the Civil War is unique in the history of the world. It was brother against brother; it was a family quarrel. It is not my purpose to discuss the causes that led up to this awful conflict. More than fifty years have passed since the Civil War closed. Only a few of the boys who wore the blue, only a few of the boys who wore the gray, survive to tell the story to their grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Perhaps from the standpoint of patriotism there is no more glorious fact in history than that there is today no north, no south, no east, no west, just a regenerated brotherhood. In this world crisis we can but feel that this loyalty on the part of forty-eight states to the charter of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, should cause us to rejoice with an enthusiasm that words cannot express. Human liberty is the goal toward which all nations are looking, even if under existing conditions they dare not say it. There is always the world-wide hope that some day the nations of the earth may recognize the true relationship of all men as proclaimed in the Sermon on the Mount.

Of the twelve decisive battles in the Civil War, Vicksburg and Gettysburg occupy a singular position. Victories in both great battles were achieved by the boys in blue on the 4th of July, 1863. It is not my purpose to even describe the battle of Vicksburg or further comment upon it. It is not my purpose to even so much as mention the chieftains who took the leading part in either of these battles. Vicksburg is a historical spot. The descendants of both the boys in blue and the boys in gray

Capt. E. E. Lewis
Member of the Commission

will visit this cemetery not so much to recall one of the great battles of the Civil War, as to recall loving memories of those who gave up their lives in this awful struggle. They will also have in their hearts the conviction that the Union was worth preserving, that the Union having been preserved, belongs to no section but to all sections of the United States.

At the present hour we rejoice over the fact that we are a united nation, that if the United States were involved in war there would be a unity of action that would surpass anything that the world has ever witnessed. We have already learned the lesson that in unity there is strength. This nation has one flag under which all Americans are proud to march regardless of their race distinctions.

Other nations have endeavored to revere and cherish the memory of loved ones, the memory of those who have made lasting contributions to the great human brotherhood, by erecting monuments in public places, by placing pictures of the great in state institutions, in public buildings, in colleges, schools and churches. I ask that in the United States the twenty million boys and girls may have larger opportunities for being reminded of the heroic deeds of their forefathers. I would place in public squares, in school buildings, and in all buildings where people congregate, statues and pictures of great Americans. It is not sufficient that the heroic dead should be remembered through monuments placed in cemeteries. I would also provide inscriptions for every place of historical interest in the United States. This is a work that both national and state law-making bodies should espouse. I sincerely hope and pray that a new enthusism may be aroused along this line.

On this memorial day I bring greetings to the Sunny South from the great State of Michigan. This monument is erected in memory of Michigan soldiers who fought and died in the battle of Vicksburg. My colleagues join me, heart and soul, in this commemoration. Michigan is proud of the position she occu-

pies in our great Union. Her sons have always displayed courage that has commanded the respect and admiration of the other states. Her sons are inspired and encouraged by a patriotism which signifies that the American fireside is to remain forever sacred. In accepting this monument for the State of Michigan, I feel that it is fitting that I quote from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech:

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In my judgment this is the profoundest declaration of human brotherhood that has been pronounced to any people since the utterance of the Sermon on the Mount. In presenting this monument to the United States I do it in the spirit that inspired the immortal Lincoln. May this monument remain for all time as an everlasting reminder of the heroic dead, as an everlasting reminder of American patriotism, and as an everlasting reminder of the world-saving power of democracy.

Captain William T. Rigby accepted the monument for the United States in these brief but impressive words:

With thanks to the Legislature and the people of Michigan, to you, Lieutenant Governor Dickinson, and Speaker Smith, to Colonel Grant and the other members and the secretary of the State Commission, and to Sculptor Adams, by direction of the War Department and for the United States, I accept Michigan's happily planned, nobly executed and very beautiful gifts to this battlefield park.

Hon. C. W. Smith, Speaker of the House, was called upon and spoke briefly. He was very happy in his remarks, the spirit of patriotism that pervaded everyone present found a ready response and his remarks were highly appreciated.

The band played "Tenting On the Old Camp Ground."

The response on behalf of the State of Mississippi was by Hon. B. W. Griffith, president of the First National Bank of Vicksburg.

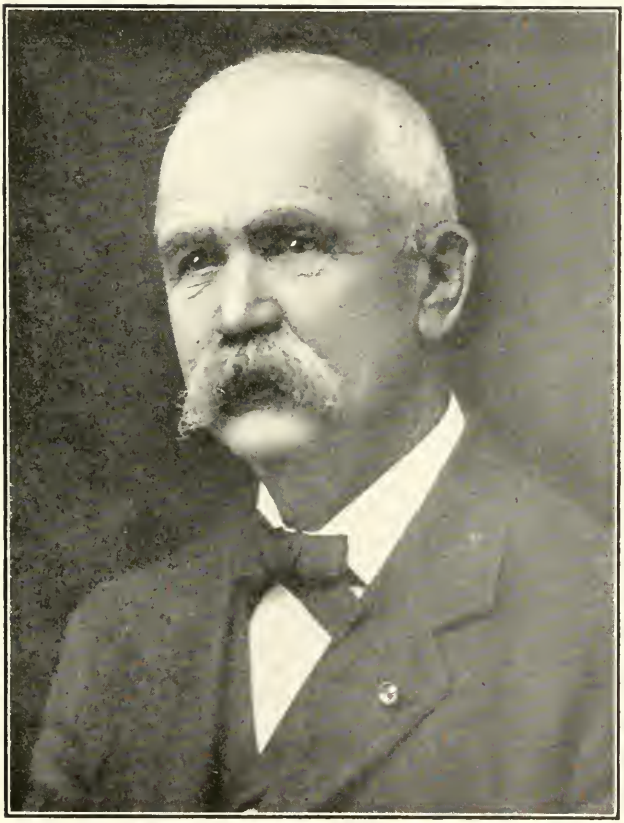
Mr. Griffith before commencing the delivery of his address as an introductory of himself to the visitors said: "I am a son of a man who saw service as an officer in the United States army in Mexico and afterward an officer in the Confederate army, being killed in the battle of Richmond." Mr. Griffith said he was proud of his father's Mexico war record and had no apologies to make for the record he made in the Confederate army.

### Address of Hon. B. W. Griffith

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Michigan National Military Park Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Fitting indeed it was that the State of Michigan should have erected in this battle park a memorial to the valor of her brave sons who fell on this historic field and of those, no less brave, who survived. More fitting still it is that the governor of that great commonwealth and you members of the Commission, with other prominent citizens, should come here and hold these dedicatory and memorial services.

In this business age we all do well to put aside for a time the demands of our vocations and make our way to some shrine of patriotism, there to recall what our country has done for us and consider what we owe to her. As mankind receives without thought and enjoys without gratitude water, heat, light and the very air we breathe, not to speak of the many comforts of life



Capt. Wm. T. Rigby
Supt. of National Park, Vicksburg

—all gifts from a gracious Heavenly Father, even so we take as a matter of course the protection of our government in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, little considering at what great cost it was bought and has been preserved, and regarding still less any duty we may owe to her. Let us now at this shrine not only take thought of the valorous deeds of our ancestors, but also meditate on our duties as citizens. Let the lives of those brave men who contended in deadly strife on this fateful field, men who, whether they wore the blue or the gray, responded to their country's call and devoted their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the right as God gave them to see the right—let their lives be an inspiration to our loyalty and zeal, and let us all here "highly resolve that these shall not have died in vain * * * and that this government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Many handsome statues, busts and monuments of bronze and marble have been erected in this battle park, commemorative of the courage, skill and military ability of the officers in both armies in the Vicksburg campaign. This is well. History gives account of no greater military commanders than those who took part in the Civil War. We search its pages in vain for military captains who outrank Lee and Grant, Jackson and Sherman. But this memorial, as those of sister states, is erected and dedicated to the valor and patriotism of all; of the man who carried the musket as well as of him who wore the epaulettes; aye, of the drummer boy as well as of the general. And it is only justice. The leaders were able, loyal and valiant; we thank God for them. But they were few, and the result at last rested with the privates—the faithful many, "whether unknown or known to fame," content with the consciousness of duty well done. Think you that it would have availed for Aaron and Hur to hold up the wearied arms of Moses at Rephidim had the men of Israel shown their backs to the hosts of Amalek? Was it the courage and resolution of Jackson alone that inspired that splen-

did eulogy from the gallant McBee? Was it not rather the unwavering front of Jackson's brigade, the fortitude and heroism of the private soldier, that gave to Jackson the soubriquet of "Stonewall," and endowed that simple term with immortality! So while we bestow full honors on our officers let us not forget the praise and honor due the private soldier, who with undaunted courage, unswerving loyalty and patient endurance, served his country with uncomplaining fidelity.

We summon before this presence the shades of our deathless dead. They march before us with royal mien and matchless tread. Not footsore and weary but with the vigor and buoyancy of eternal youth; clothed not in faded blue or tattered gray, but in the resplendent habiliments of immortality; not in opposing ranks with discordant drum and nerved for desperate conflict, but in a solid column of loving brothers; not as victors and vanquished, but heroes all, each wearing the crown of loyalty set with the gem of faithfulness. Before these worthies we stand with uncovered heads and take the shoes from off our feet for 'tis holy ground. On the altars of our hearts the fires of patriotism are kindled anew. Inspired by the recollection of their valor and their loyalty, which each sealed with his blood, we open our lips to shout their praise and seize our pen to record their glory. Stay! a majestic form appears, bright with the effulgence of the immortals. With the voice of an archangel he shouts, "These are Fame's! This field is Fame's eternal camping ground" where "Their silent tents are spread; and Glory guards with solemn round; the bivouac of your dead."

And mine it is to inscribe their deed in letters of unfading and unfailing light. Unfold, ye heavens, your broadest skies and give fit space for the record of the imperishable achievements of the American soldier! Nay, let me seek a more enduring repository, for in the last days the heavens themselves shall be rolled up like a scroll. Open your hearts, ye sons and daughters of these illustrious sires, and let there be planted a living record of how nobly they lived, how bravely they fought, how glori-

ously they died! And this record shall endure forever, for it shall be ever freshened by the gracious outpouring from grateful hearts, of

"Love and tears for the Blue
Tears and love for the Gray."

Music—"America."

Benediction.

In the evening the Board of Trade continued their courtesies, each member of the delegation being presented a ticket to the theatre to hear Miss Maude Adams.

Thus pleasantly ended our visit to "Dixie Land." The weather was all that could be desired. The beautiful city on the Mississippi was a joy to behold, the roses were in bloom and all nature joined with the hospitable people in giving Michigan a joyous welcome.

Miss Helen F. Lewis
Unveiled the Monument

## Comments *of* the Vicksburg Papers on the Dedication

Vicksburg Post, November 9: In this materialistic age it is well that a governor of a mighty state, together with his official party and friends, can take time to travel a thousand miles or so and pay honor and homage to the memory of brave soldiers who fought with courage and devotion over a half century ago. Governor Ferris and the Michiganders should be made welcome to our city and section. The Post hopes the Michigan monument dedication will be auspicious and interesting, and that the visit of the northerners to our city will be productive of many new friendships.

### The Michigan Dedication

Vicksburg Herald, November 11, 1916: The Vicksburg Military Park is not only a memorial of one of the most gallant battlefields ever fought on American soil, but is a pledge and covenant of the amity and reunion of the people of a nation divided for a time by fratricidal warfare. Every monument therein dedicated, with the attendant ceremonies, is an emblem and a compact, not of mere forgiveness on either side, but of renewed and strengthened patriotic feeling, and a reasseveration of a common loyalty.

These facts have never been more sharply realized than at the dedication of the Michigan memorial on yesterday, in the presence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that state, the officers of the State Commission, and a great throng of citizens. It is wholesome and beneficial to such an assemblage to feel the thrill of national pride that is natural on such an occasion, to hear such sentiments as were voiced by the speakers, and to know and feel that those sentiments, expressing the oneness of a people, are without question sincere and heartfelt.

It would have been well if every paper in the land could have had a representative on the ground, to proclaim to the entire nation that the Vicksburg battlefield, once the climax of civil warfare, is now an object lesson in national unity. Especially timely was the occasion, coming close upon the sinister attempt to fan into life, for political purposes, any embers of sectional animosity that might still be smouldering. Their refusal to listen to this appeal has happily been uttered by the people of the whole nation in tones which drown any lesser voice, but, even if unheard beyond the assemblage that stood about the Michigan monument, the message that was told there was an eloquent and significant part of the proclamation of the unity of a people.

---

The dedication of the Michigan memorial, which took place at 2:30 this afternoon, was an impressive and pleasant event. The speakers were all brief in their remarks and expressed themselves clearly and interestingly. The music was spirited and reflected the patriotic spirit of the occasion.

The pleasant day added the final touch of enjoyment to the occasion. The park appeared in the most favorable light under the ideal weather conditions and the northern visitors were charmed with the surrounding country and attractive scenes along the driveway.

Governor Bilbo and Congressman Collier were unable to be present at the exercises this afternoon, Mr. B. W. Griffith taking their places on the program.

A large number of Vicksburgers were present, a number of the local people having seats reserved on the platform as guests of the Commission.

The Michigan State memorial is one of the most beautiful and impressive on the park and aroused the admiration of every one of the party from Michigan who expressed themselves as being proud of this work of art.

The Michigan delegation was met at the hotel this afternoon by the Vicksburg band and escorted to the site of the memorial where the exercises took place. The program was followed in every detail except that the Hon. B. W. Griffith acted as speaker in the place of the absent Gov. Bilbo and Congressman Collier. Mr. C. W. Smith, speaker of the House of Representatives in Michigan, closed the exercises with a few informal remarks and was followed by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. J. C. Johnes.

The dedicatory exercises opened with the unveiling of the Michigan State memorial by Mrs. Helen Lewis King. A photographer was in attendance and a photograph was made at this point.

After the unveiling, the program was carried out without interruption, as previously arranged.

The Michigan party consisted of the following: Mr. C. W. Smith, speaker of the House of Representatives in Michigan; the Governor, Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris; Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Luren D. Dickinson; Members of the Commission—Col. C. B. Grant, chairman; Capt. E. E. Lewis, Mr. John M. Donaldson, Capt. C. G. Hampton, secretary; Mr. Albert Dunham, Mr. Robert W. Griswold, Hon. Frank McPhillips, Mrs. Helen Lewis King, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stevens, and Mrs. Jessie Rowley, daughter of Mr. R. W. Griswold.

Immediately following the unveiling of the memorial by Mrs. Helen Lewis King, the Hon. Luren D. Dickinson, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, made the opening address. His remarks were made informally and had an element of spontaneity which was refreshing and pleasing. He spoke of the effect of brotherly feeling which had been brought about by the Park Commission, in that the work of the Commission brought the North and South into closer relations.

# A Brief History *of* the Michigan Regiments *and* Batteries Engaged in the Vicksburg Campaign

## Second Infantry

The 2nd Infantry was recruited under the first proclamation of President Lincoln of April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 volunteers of the organized militia for three months' service, but on subsequent instructions from the War Department, it was re-enlisted for three years.

Colonel Israel B. Richardson ordered the regiment to rendezvous at the Fair Grounds in Detroit, later the regiment was transferred to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, where its recruitment was completed, and was mustered into the service of the United States May 25, 1861, with 1,013 officers and men on its rolls, being the first of the three years' regiments raised in the state.

The different companies composing the regiment were known by the annexed letters:

Scott Guard, Company A.
Hudson Artillery, Company B.
Battle Creek Artillery, Company C.
Adrian Guard, Company D.
Niles (Color Company), Company E.
Flint Union Greys, Company F.
Constantine Union Guard, Company G.
East Saginaw Guard, Company H.
Kalamazoo Light Guard No. 1, Company I.
Kalamazoo Blair Guard No. 2, Company K.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, Israel B. Richardson, Pontiac.
Lieutenant Colonel, Henry L. Chipman, Detroit.
Major, Adolphus W. Williams, Lansing.

Surgeon, Alonzo B. Palmer, Ann Arbor.
Assistant Surgeon, Henry F. Lyster, Detroit.
Adjutant, William J. Lyster, Detroit.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, Louis Dillman, Detroit; B, Reuben A. Beach, Hudson; C, Cornelius Byington, Battle Creek; D, William Humphrey, Adrian; E, Robert Brethschneider, Niles; F, William R. Morse, Flint; G, John A. Lawson, Constantine; H, William L. Whipple, Detroit; I, Dwight May, Kalamazoo; K, Charles S. May, Kalamazoo.

First Lieutenants—A, John V. Ruehle, Detroit; B, Cyrus E. Bigelow, Hudson; C, Joseph M. Barton, Battle Creek; D, Frank M. Wood, Adrian; E, Benjamin Brownell, Niles; F, William Turner, Flint; G, Richard T. Morton, Constantine; H, Emil Moores, Detroit; I, William J. Handy, Kalamazoo; K, George W. Park, Kalamazoo.

Second Lieutenants—A, Gustave Kast, Detroit; B, Tilson C. Bardon, Hudson; C, Joseph F. Gilman, Battle Creek; D, William L. Burlingame, Adrian; E, Jerome Beals, Niles; F, James Farrand, Flint; G, William J. Lyster, Detroit; H, John Leidlin, Saginaw; I, John M. Norvill, Detroit; K, Harry C. Church, Kalamazoo.

The regiment left for Washington June 6th, arriving there June 10th, and were quartered on Washington Heights near "Chain Bridge." The first engagement was at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, with a small loss in wounded. Colonel Richardson commanded the brigade, Lieut. Col. Chipman having been appointed a Captain in the Regular Army, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Williams.

The regiment, although not engaged at Bull Run, had the honor, together with the 3rd Michigan, of covering the retreat.

The regiment spent the winter near Alexandria and in March under the command of Colonel Orlando M. Poe, entered on the Peninsular Campaign in the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps,

and were engaged in the siege of Yorktown, at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill; its losses in the various engagements were 29 killed, 104 wounded and 5 missing.

Engaged at second Bull Run, Lieut. Col. Dillman in command, Colonel Poe being in command of the brigade.

In November the regiment was transferred to the 9th Corps and was in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12 and 14.

In February, 1863, the regiment was removed to Kentucky under the command of Colonel Humphrey. In June, with the 9th Corps, it reinforced the army of General Grant in Mississippi, where it served with distinction in the Grant campaign and the siege of Vicksburg.

Upon the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment moved with the army of General Sherman, in pursuit of General Johnston, and was actively engaged at Jackson where it sustained a loss of 56 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In September, 1863, the regiment was before Knoxville, Tenn., and actively engaged in its defense until the enemy withdrew on the 4th of December. On December 16th the regiment arrived at Blain's Cross Roads, where 198 re-enlisted. In February the regiment was ordered to Detroit where it arrived on the 24th.

Colonel O. M. Poe, now Chief Engineer, wrote a friend in Detroit as follows: "There is no language that can exaggerate the behavior of these 'braves.' They will probably be almost unnoticed in Detroit, because they have been too proud to seek any demonstration. Yet I would pity anyone's humanity who could look unmoved upon that remnant of a regiment whose flag has area enough to bear the names of only a portion of their battles. Proud am I that I was ever associated with such heroes and if there is any event in my life with which I am particularly satisfied, it is that I built Fort Saunders, and that, protected

by its parapet, the regiment I once had the honor to command hurled back, discomfited and demoralized, more than ten times their number of the best troops in the rebel service. There is something sublimely grand in the steady, quiet courage of those men of our Second. They are all intelligent enough to know their danger and always true and brave enough to face it. They never yet have failed in the time of need, and they never will."

On the 5th of May, 1864, the regiment under command of Colonel Humphrey crossed the Rapidan and joined the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, thence to Petersburg and the Weldon railroad. After several engagements the regiment was engaged in the trenches and on the 25th of March, 1865, in command of Captain Brighton, it participated in the affair at Fort Steadman, sustaining a heavy loss. On the 3rd of April the regiment was engaged in the capture of Petersburg and remained on the South Side railroad until the 18th when, under command of Colonel Frederick Schneider, it was removed to Alexandria and on the 23rd of May it passed with the Army of the Potamac in the grand review before the President of the United States.

On the 29th of July the regiment started for Michigan, arriving in Detroit August 1st, where it received a great ovation. On August 8 it was paid off and disbanded, thus ending the remarkable career of this famous regiment which retained an unbroken organization throughout the entire Civil War, continuing in active service at the front from the first battle at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, to the final campaign ending at the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

There enlisted in Company F at Flint, Franklin Thompson, aged 20, ascertained afterwards to have been a female. She succeeded in concealing her sex, serving in various campaigns and battles of the regiment as a soldier. She remained with the regiment until April, 1863, when she mysteriously disappeared.

At a reunion of the regiment, October 11, 1883, the disappearance was cleared up, and in May, 1900, Colonel Schneider published a history of Frank Thompson, or Mrs. Sarah E. Seelye, who died at Laporte, Texas, September 5, 1898, and was buried under the auspices of Huston Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of which she had been an honored member, said to be the only woman ever a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 1,819 |
| Killed in action | 118 |
| Died of wounds | 100 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | 16 |
| Died of disease | 109 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds or disease) | 208 |

### Eighth Infantry

This regiment was recruited principally at the following points in August and September, 1861, and the companies were designated as follows:

Fenton Light Guard, Flint, Company A.
St. Johns Volunteers, St. Johns, Company B.
Gratiot Rangers, Alma, Company C.
Grand River Guards, Grand Rapids, Company D.
Elder Zouaves, Lansing, Company E.
Hastings, Company F.
Excelsior Guard, Flint, Company G.
Greenville Guard, Greenville, Company H.
Owosso, Company I.
Jackson, Company K.

The regiment was ordered to Fort Wayne, arriving there September 16th, where the organization was completed, and on the 23rd was mustered into the service of the United States, with 915 officers and men on its rolls.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, William M. Fenton, Fenton.
Lieutenant Colonel, Frank Graves, Niles.
Major, Amasa B. Watson, Muskegon.
Surgeon, Hurlburt B. Shanks, Lansing.
Assistant Surgeon, Samuel R. Wooster, Grand Rapids.
Adjutant, David B. Harbaugh, Detroit.
Quartermaster, Asa Gregory, Flint.
Chaplain, William Mahone, Detroit.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, Samuel C. Guild, Flint; B, Gilbert E. Pratt, Detroit; C, Ralph Ely, Alma; D, Benjamin B. Church, Grand Rapids; E, Matthew Elder, Lansing; F, Nelson H. Walbridge, Richland; G, Ephraim N. Lyon, Flint; H, Alfred B. Turner, Grand Rapids; I, Jay L. Quackenbush, Owosso; K, George Proudfit, Jackson.

First Lieutenants—A, George E. Newall, Flint; B, William E. Lewis, St. Johns; C, George S. Gordon, Alma; D, John C. Buchanan, Grand Rapids; E, Abram Cottrell, Lansing; F, Traverse Phillips, Hastings; G, Horatio Belcher, Flint; H, Richard N. Doyle, Georgetown; I, Albert Bainbridge, Byron; K, Reuben S. Cheney, Moscow.

Second Lieutenants—A, George H. Turner, Flint; B, James S. Donahue, Flint; C, Charles B. Holliday, Alma; D, Benjamin F. Porter, Grand Rapids; E, ——— ———, ———; F, Jacob Maus, Hastings; G, N. Miner Pratt, Flint; H, William A. Brown, Ann Arbor; I, James C. Merrell, Corunna; K, William P. Miner, Moscow.

This regiment has been designated as the "Wandering Regiment" of Michigan, having been engaged with the enemy in 1861, 1862, in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Maryland, in 1863 in Mississippi and Tennessee, and in 1864 in Virginia.

The regiment arrived in Washington September 30th and went into camp on Meridian Hill. On October 10th it was as-

signed to duty in the 2nd Brigade "Expeditionary Corps" under General W. T. Sherman, then under orders for Hilton Head.

During the balance of the year until July, 1862, the regiment was engaged repeatedly and met with considerable losses in South Carolina. On July 5 the regiment left for Newport News and was engaged in the second Bull Run, Centerville and Chantilly. Under Lieut. Col. Graves the regiment was heavily engaged at South Mountain and Antietam. The regiment was engaged at Fredericksburg but sustained no losses.

In March, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Louisville and thence to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 17th in command of Colonel Frank Graves. The regiment was engaged in the battles about Vicksburg with the 9th Corps. After the surrender the regiment went to Knoxville and took a prominent part in the siege. In camp at Blain's Cross Roads the regiment veteranized, 283 re-enlisting. The regiment reached Detroit on a 30 days' furlough on January 25, 1864.

On the 4th of May the regiment, a part of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Corps, started on the Wilderness Campaign and were engaged in the principal battles of the campaign, the siege of Petersburg, and were one of the first Union regiments to march into that city. They took part in the Grand Review at Washington and under Colonel Ralph Ely arrived in Detroit August 3rd, 1865, where the regiment was disbanded.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 1,315 |
| Killed in action | 131 |
| Died of wounds | 87 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | 7 |
| Died of disease | 181 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 278 |

### Twelfth Infantry

The regiment was organized at Niles and was mustered into the United States service March 5, 1862, with an enrollment of 1,000 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, Francis Quinn, Niles.
Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Graves, Adrian.
Major, George Kimmel, Niles.
Surgeon, George L. Brunschweiler, Eagle Harbor.
Assistant Surgeon, Robert C. Kedzie, Lansing.
Adjutant, Charles L. Bissell, Chicago, Ill.
Quartermaster, Fitz H. Stevens, Niles.
Chaplain, Andrew J. Eldred, Niles.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, Joseph Harper, Cassopolis; B, Thomas Wallace, St. Joseph; C, John M. Albert, Buchanan; D, Phineas Graves, Albion; E, Henry Gephart, Niles; F, Russell M. Weston, Niles; G, Isaac M. Cravath, Lansing; H, Gilbert D. Johnson, Lawton; I, Darius Brown, Berrien; K, William H. S. Banks, Porter.

First Lieutenants—A, Charles A. Van Riper, Cassopolis; B, Lewis W. Pearl, Benton; C, William F. Molsberry, Buchanan; D, Joseph McCloy, Jackson; E, Thomas C. Bradley, Three Oaks; F, David Reed, Jackson; G, George H. Gassimere, Lansing; H, Charles E. Harvey, Marshall; I, John Graham, Berrien; K, Andrew P. Collins, Niles.

Second Lieutenants—A, David M. McLelland, Dowagiac; B, Robert B. King, St. Joseph; C, Benjamin E. Binns, Buchanan; D, George H. Graves, Albion; E, Byron B. Rockwell, Niles; F, Samuel E. Graves, Adrian; G, Alexander G. Davis, Dearborn; H, Jonathan L. Chase, Lawton; I, Charles E. Howe, Berrien; K, David D. Flanigan, Niles.

The regiment left the state March 18th and proceeded direct to Pittsburg Landing where it was assigned to Peabody's Brigade, General Prentiss' Division, Army of the Tennessee. The regiment, with no actual field experience, was pushed to the front where no means of defense had been taken to guard against a surprise by the enemy. Lieut. Col. Graves obtained authority

to send two companies of the regiment as an advanced picket. Two companies of the 25th Missouri were also sent; all under the command of Major Powell. These companies were attacked at daylight and driven back to camp but their stubborn resistance gave timely notice of the approach of the enemy and saved a portion of the division, which was finally overpowered and a large number surrendered. On the arrival of Buell's army the battle was resumed and the rebels driven from the field; the regiment lost 226 men in killed, wounded and missing.

During the remainder of the year the regiment occupied various stations in Mississippi and from November, 1862, to May, 1863, guarded the Mississippi Central Railroad, with headquarters at Middleburg, Tenn. In December a detachment of the regiment was besieged in a block house by 3,000 rebels under Van Dorn. Colonel Graves refused to surrender and after an engagement of two and one-half hours succeeded in driving off the besiegers. The command was complimented by General Grant in General Orders for brilliant work.

The regiment was ordered to Vicksburg in June, 1863, where it took post at Haynes' Bluff and remained until the fall of Vicksburg. In July the regiment was a part of the force under General Steele in the investment of Little Rock, Ark. Here the regiment veteranized, 331 re-enlisting, and in January, 1864, returned to Michigan on veteran furlough. At the expiration of the furlough the regiment returned to Little Rock and was engaged in frequent skirmishes and picket and guard duty until October when it was separated into detachments occupying posts wherever needed until January, 1866, when the detachments assembled at Camden and were mustered out February 15, 1866. They started at once for Michigan and were paid off and disbanded at Jackson on the 6th of March.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 2,357 |
| Killed in action | 29 |
| Died of wounds | 26 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Died in Confederate prisons | 17 |
| Died of disease | 316 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 221 |

### Fifteenth Infantry

This regiment was recruited at Monroe under the direction of Colonel John M. Oliver and was mustered into the United States service on the 20th of March, 1862, with 869 names on its rolls.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, John M. Oliver, Monroe.
Lieutenant Colonel, John McDermott, Detroit.
Major, Stephen Walsh, Saginaw.
Surgeon, Levi M. Garner, Holly.
Assistant Surgeon, Horace P. Woodward, Blissfield.
Adjutant, James G. McBride, Monroe.
Quartermaster, Michael Twomey, Monroe.
Chaplain, Thomas M. Brady, Detroit.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, John H. Waterman, Burr Oak; B, Richard Loranger, Detroit; C, R. F. Farrell, Detroit; D, Henry A. Peel, Detroit; E, Austin E. Jaquith, Trenton; F, Thomas M. Brady, Detroit; G, James J. Cicotte, Detroit; H, George M. Boardman, Petersburg; I, George A. Strong, Monroe; K, George W. Bowseley, Monroe.

First Lieutenants—A, William J. St. Clair, St. Clair; B, Moses A. La Pointe, Monroe; C, John Considine, Detroit; D, Erastus A. Pratt, Howell; E, Augustus H. Phelps, Monroe; F, Malvin W. Dresser, Lyons; G, Stephen M. Richards, St. Clair; H, Samuel P. Clark, Monroe; I, Henry F. Wallace, Corunna; K, George R. S. Baker, Blissfield.

Second Lieutenants—A, Jonathan Snook, Burr Oak; B, James G. McBride, Monroe; C, John Stewart, Detroit; D, Andrew J. Bishop, Howell; E, Malcolm Swayze, Port Huron; F,

James F. Adams, Monroe; G, Francis X. Solean, Monroe; H, Isaac N. Stout, Deerfield; I, John Edwards, Corunna; K, Charles W. Barnaby, Monroe.

The regiment left Monroe March 27th and reached Pittsburg Landing on the 5th of April and was engaged in the battle, losing two officers and 31 men killed, one officer and 63 privates wounded, with 7 missing. The regiment then in 2nd Brigade, 6th Division (McArthur), formed the outposts of the Union Army at Corinth, October 3rd and 4th, losing heavily in the battle.

From November, 1862, to June 5, 1863, the regiment was stationed at Wolf Creek and Grand Junction, serving as garrison and provost guard. June 5th the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg with the 1st Division of the 16th Corps, to which it was attached January 1st. Arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo June 11th the regiment proceeded up the river and disembarked at Haynes' Bluff, being temporarily attached to the 9th Corps. It took part in the advance on Jackson on July 6th, participated in the movement of the 9th Corps until the 17th. On the 23rd it marched back to the Big Black and was attached to the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Army Corps. This Corps having been ordered to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, the regiment arrived at Memphis October 8th. The regiment moved to Bridgeport and then to Scottsboro, where it remained in camp during January and February, 1864. Here 186 members reenlisted and the regiment was ordered to Detroit where it arrived on the 22nd of March, and received a furlough of thirty days; at the end of that time the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga to participate in the "March to the Sea," was engaged in many important battles, including Resaca, Kennesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, Columbia and the final battle of the campaign at Bentonville.

Under command of Colonel Hutchinson the regiment marched via Richmond to Washington and marched in the Grand

Review. The regiment was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., from July 7th to August 21st, when it took transports for Cairo and proceeded by rail to Detroit, where it arrived September 1st, was paid off and discharged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 2,371 |
| Killed in action | 51 |
| Died of wounds | 24 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | 4 |
| Died of disease | 182 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 286 |

## Seventeenth Infantry

The regiment was organized at Detroit in 1862 and started for Washington August 27th, 1862, with an enrollment of 982 officers and men. It was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, and formed a part of this Corps during its term of service.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, William H. Withington, Jackson.
Lieutenant Colonel, Constant Luce, Monroe.
Major, George Collins, Lyons.
Surgeon, Abram R. Calkins, Allegan.
Assistant Surgeon, Jonathan Beviere, Grand Rapids.
Second Assistant Surgeon, Albert Daniels, Richland.
Adjutant, William V. Richards, Ann Arbor.
Quartermaster, Charles Ford, Jackson.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, Lorin L. Comstock, Adrian; B, Isaac L. Clarkson, Manchester; C, Henry B. Androus, Coldwater; D, Julius C. Burrows, Kalamazoo; E, Gabriel Campbell, Ypsilanti; F, Frederick W. Swift, Detroit; G, John Goldsmith, Jr., Jackson; H, Charles A. Edmonds, Quincy; I, Alfred Brooks, Kalamazoo; K, William W. Thayer, Battle Creek.

First Lieutenants—A, John S. Vreeland, Adrian; B, J. Cun-

ningham, Detroit; C, George H. Laird, Colon; D, William H. White, Wayland; E, Thomas Matthews, Flint; F, John Tyler, Detroit; G, Rowen Summers, Jackson; H, J. P. C. Church, Jackson; I, Nelson D. Curtiss, Kalamazoo; K, James E. Thomas, Grass Lake.

Second Lieutenants—A, Richard A. Watts, Adrian; B, Abraham Horton, Summit; C, William E. Duffield, Monroe; D, William S. Logan, Richland; E, James T. Morgan, Muskegon; F, William Winegar, Grass Lake; G, Christian Rath, Jackson; H, Benjamin F. Clark, Quincy; I, George Galligan, Kalamazoo; K, Benjamin B. Baker, Jackson.

September 14th the regiment secured the title of the "Stonewall Regiment" when at South Mountain it charged through a storm of lead and drove the enemy from his stone defenses, losing 140 men in killed and wounded out of 500. The regiment participated in the bloody charges at Burnside's Bridge at Antietam at a fearful loss in killed and wounded. The regiment was in Virginia and Maryland until March, 1863, when it occupied a number of places in Kentucky until it was ordered to Vicksburg under command of Colonel Luce. The regiment went into camp near Haynes' Bluff. After the surrender at Vicksburg the regiment participated in the advance on Jackson, arriving there on the 10th of July after a series of skirmishes.

The regiment returned to Kentucky and was engaged in the movements of the Army of the Ohio in September and October. They fought a severe engagement with Longstreet at Campbell Station and when the army retreated occupied Fort Sanders in the siege of Knoxville under the command of Lieut. Col. Comstock, who was wounded on the 25th of November, and Captain Swift took command of the regiment.

On the 7th of November the regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Swift, who had been commissioned to rank from November 26th, moved in pursuit of the enemy occupying a number of positions and enduring great hardships from the cold

weather, lack of supplies and clothing. On the 22nd of March, 1864, the regiment proceeded to Annapolis where the 9th Corps joined the Army of the Potomac. It crossed the Rapidan on the 6th day of May and engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness. On the 12th the regiment was surrounded by the heavy lines of the enemy and practically annihilated, by the loss of 100 killed and wounded and the same number taken prisoners, including Lieutenant Colonel Swift. On the 16th of May the regiment was detailed as engineer troops and served as such during the remainder of the year.

During the winter the regiment was on duty near the Appomattox river doing duty as division engineers and provost guard. In the attack on Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, the regiment under command of Major Mathews repelled the enemy, taking sixty-five prisoners, losing one man killed and two wounded. From this time the regiment was engaged in repairing and reconstructing work until April 3, when the final assault was made on Petersburg. The regiment on the 24th moved to City Point and embarked for Alexandria. It took part in the Grand Review on May 23 and on June 3, under command of Colonel Swift, left for Detroit where it arrived on the 7th and was paid off and discharged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 1,224 |
| Killed in action | 84 |
| Died of wounds | 48 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | 54 |
| Died of disease | 84 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 249 |

## Twentieth Infantry

The regiment was recruited in the Counties of Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton and Ingham and rendezvoused at Jackson, July and August, 1862. It was mustered into the United States service August 19th with 1,012 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, Adolphus W. Williams, Lansing.
Lieutenant Colonel, Huntington W. Smith, Adrian.
Major, Byron M. Cutcheon, Ypsilanti.
Surgeon, Simon S. French, Battle Creek.
Assistant Surgeon, William H. Paine, Eaton Rapids.
Second Assistant Surgeon, Oramel L. Rider, Norvell.
Chaplain, Joseph Jones, Charlotte.
Adjutant, Hiram S. Warner, Marshall.
Quartermaster, James A. Dwight, Ypsilanti.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, W. H. Smith, Lansing; B, Byron M. Cutcheon, Ypsilanti; C, George C. Barnes, Battle Creek; D, Claudius B. Grant, Ann Arbor; E, John Anderson, Parma; F, Silas P. Warner, Grass Lake; G, Luke B. Willis, Eaton Rapids; H, Wendell D. Wiltsie, Ann Arbor; I, Charles C. Dodge, Marshall; K, Elijah Hammond, Chelsea.

First Lieutenants—A, Dennis C. Calkins, Lansing; B, Charles T. Allen, Sharon; C, Joseph H. Weeks, Battle Creek; D, Roswell P. Carpenter, Ann Arbor; E, Francis Porter, Parma; F, Joshua P. Leeland, Northfield; G, John S. Montgomery, Eaton Rapids; H, E. P. Pitkin, Ann Arbor; I, George W. Bullis, Johnstown; K, Silas L. Sergent, Chelsea.

Second Lieutenants—A, William A. Dewey, Leslie; B, Augustus Van Cleve, Ypsilanti; C, Charles J. Brown, Battle Creek; D, David E. Ainsworth, Ann Arbor; E, Albert P. Merrill, Parma; F, Wesley L. Robinson, Waterloo; G, Peter Kauffman, Charlotte; H, Walter McCollum, Lodi; I, Josiah T. Hammond, Tekonsha; K, Clarence L. Whedon, Chelsea.

The regiment left for Washington, September 1st, and went into camp near Alexandria with orders to report to General Burnside, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade (?) 2nd (Wilcox's) Division, 9th Army Corps, was in reserve at the battle of

Fredericksburg, having 11 men wounded. The regiment was at Newport News for one month when it proceeded with the corps to Kentucky. On the 9th of May the regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Smith was attacked by Morgan at Horse Shoe Bend, the enemy finally retiring with a loss of over 300. The regiment lost 29 killed, wounded and missing.

June 3rd, 1863, the regiment received orders to proceed with the 9th Corps to Vicksburg. The regiment was actively engaged before and after the surrender of Vicksburg. August 3rd the regiment proceeded to Kentucky and took part in the engagement at Blue Springs. In November when the enemy advanced on Knoxville, the regiment was actively engaged, in the retreat the 20th, 2nd and 7th Michigan were the rear guard. At Turkey Creek the regiment held the enemy for two hours and lost 33 killed and wounded, they took an active part in defending Knoxville and participated actively in the East Tennessee Campaign during the winter of 1863-4.

March 21st, 1864, the regiment started for the East, proceeding to Annapolis, where the 9th Corps was reorganized and the regiment was placed in the 2nd Brigade, same Division and Corps as before. The regiment crossed the Rapidan on the 5th of May and was soon actively engaged, losing 1 killed, 5 wounded and 2 missing on the 6th, and on the 12th, under Lieutenant Colonel Barnes, at Spottsylvania Court House, lost 30 killed, 82 wounded and 31 missing. June 3rd the regiment met with severe losses at Bethesda Church. The regiment arrived in front of Petersburg and was actively engaged during the siege. In the year 1864, the regiment lost 11 officers killed, or died of wounds, 10 wounded and 2 prisoners. 526 men were killed, wounded or captured, a total loss of 548. During the winter the regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Grant, occupied the trenches and were most of the time under fire. On the 3rd of April the regiment and the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, charged into Petersburg and the 20th were ordered on provost duty. On

the 8th the regiment under command of Captain Day, was relieved from duty and on the 20th were ordered to City Point from whence they proceeded to Washington and took part in the Grand Review, May 23rd, under command of Colonel Lounsbury, left for Michigan June 1st and were paid off and disbanded at Jackson June 9th. Lieutenant Francis Porter was the only one of the original officers to be mustered out with the regiment.

The regiment was commanded as follows: By Col. Williams from muster to March 19, 1863, on sick leave until discharged. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, March 27, 1863, to November 16, 1863, when he was killed in action. Major Cutcheon, March 19 to 27, 1863, and Lieutenant Colonel Cutcheon from November 16, 1863, to October 15, 1864, except when absent in hospital from wounds. Major Barnes, March 21 to April 22, 1864, and May 10 to July 18, when he was mortally wounded. Major Grant, June 18 to July 7, 1864, and November 20 to December 19, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Grant, December 19, 1864, to March 11, 1865. Captain Van Cleve, October 15, 1864, to November 20, 1864. Captain Day March 11 to May 20, 1865. Colonel Lounsbury from May 20 to June 4, 1865, when the regiment was disbanded.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 1,183 |
| Killed in action | 72 |
| Died of wounds | 42 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | 21 |
| Died of disease | 89 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds or diseases) | 169 |

## Twenty-seventh Infantry

This regiment was composed of companies from the Upper and Lower Peninsulas and its organization was partially completed at Ypsilanti and eight companies were mustered into the United States service April 10, 1863. Companies I and K joined the regiment in March, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel, Dorus M. Fox, Lyons.
Lieutenant Colonel, John H. Richardson, Tuscola.
Major, William B. Wright, Eagle Harbor.
Surgeon, Cyrus M. Stockwell, Port Huron.
Assistant Surgeon, Hamilton E. Smith, Lexington.
Second Assistant Surgeon, Jonathan E. Davis, Macomb.
Adjutant, David F. Fox, Detroit.
Quartermaster, William P. Spaulding, Sault Ste. Marie.
Chaplain, Sylvan S. Hunting, Detroit.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Captains—A, Daniel Plummer, Ontonagon; B, Samuel Moody, Houghton; C, William B. Wright, Eagle Harbor; D, James Dafoe, Greenfield; E, James Kernahan, Springfield; F, Robert S. Baker, Port Huron; G, Edward S. Leadbeater, Detroit; H, Monzo L. Bingham, East Saginaw; I, Abner B. Wood, St. Johns; K, Edwin J. March, Hillsdale.

First Lieutenants—A, Charles Waite, Rockland; B, James H. Slawson, Houghton; C, Frederick Myers, Houghton; D, Harper S. Richardson, Tuscola; E, Paul Gies, Detroit; F, Daniel S. Tompkins, Port Huron; G, Oscar F. Fox, Lyons; H, John Quigley, Detroit; I, Porter K. Perrin, St. Johns; K, Oscar Hancock, Hillsdale.

Second Lieutenants—A, Daniel G. Cash, Ontonagon; B, Nelson Truckey, Marquette; C, Chester W. Houghton, Houghton; D, Ambrose B. Thomas, Vevay; E, Alfred H. Bolio, Freedom; F, Warren A. Norton, Detroit; G, Edward Couse, Detroit; H, Lyster M. O'Brien, Detroit; I, John Q. Patterson, Ovid; K, John Armour, Detroit.

The regiment in command of Colonel Fox started for Kentucky on April 12th, with an enrollment of 865 officers and men. It was stationed at various points in Kentucky and in June was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps, and sent to General Grant at Vicksburg. It was engaged in the siege

from June 22nd to July 4th, when it moved with the corps in the advance on Jackson.

On the 1st of November, 1863, the regiment in command of Major Williams was attached to the 2nd Brigade and encamped at Lenoir Station, East Tennessee. In the retreat to Knoxville the 27th participated in a severe engagement at Campbell's Station, losing 21 in killed, wounded and missing. At Fort Saunders the regiment had 1 killed and 19 missing. After the siege of Knoxville the regiment encamped at Blain's Cross Roads until January 16, 1864. The regiment proceeded to Annapolis, where it arrived April 5th, and on the 29th joined the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton, and on the 6th of May participated in the Wilderness, losing 89 in killed and wounded. At Spottsylvania Court House the regiment lost 27 killed, 118 wounded and 12 missing. During the month of May the regiment lost a total of 263. At Bethesda Church, Captain Charles Waite in command, the regiment lost 76 killed and wounded. The regiment then advanced to Petersburg and lost heavily in the charges of the 17th and 18th. The 27th led the Brigade at the mine explosion and lost heavily. The regiment was actively engaged on the Weldon Railroad. During the month of November the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Waite, was engaged in picket duty until April 1st, when it returned to Petersburg and was among the first to enter that city. April 18th the regiment was ordered to Washington, took part in the Grand Review and was paid off and disbanded at Detroit July 27, 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 1,897 |
| Killed in action | 134 |
| Died of wounds | 77 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | 10 |
| Died of disease | 102 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 181 |
| Wounded in action—Officers 27, men 511 | 538 |
| Missing in action—Officers 4, men 126 | 130 |

### Battery G, First Michigan Light Artillery

This battery was organized at Coldwater and mustered into the United States service January 17, 1862, with the following officers:

Captain, Charles H. Lanphere, Coldwater.
Senior First Lieutenant, Edwin O. Lanphere, Coldwater.
Junior First Lieutenant, Alvin T. Lanphere, Coldwater.
Senior Second Lieutenant, James H. Burdick, Coldwater.
Junior Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Wilder, Coldwater.

The battery left the state February 12, 1862, arriving at Louisville on the 14th; was stationed at Cumberland Ford until June 11th, when it marched to Cumberland Gap, having engaged the enemy at Tazewell and Caney Bottom, Ky. Capt. Foster, Chief of Artillery, 7th Division, makes the following mention: "I cannot close my report without bringing to your favorable notice as officers of special merit * * * and Captain Lanphere of the 7th Michigan Battery, without whose valuable services but little of this arduous march of artillery could have been accomplished."

In November the battery started for Cincinnati and re-embarked for Memphis and proceeded to the Yazoo River. The battery had a severe engagement with the enemy at Chickasaw Bluffs, December 28 and 29, with a loss of 10 wounded. General De Courcy expressed his satisfaction by saying "that is the first time I ever saw artillery charge infantry." In January, 1863, the battery moved to Arkansas Post and from there to Vicksburg. April 30th the battery embarked on transports, running the batteries of Grand Gulph and landing at Bruinsburg, took up the line of march for Port Gibson. May 1st drove the enemy from their intrenchments at Port Gibson. General McClernand in his report made special mention of Lanphere's Battery. Reached Black River May 17th and on the 19th the battery was over the river and on the road to Vicksburg. The battery moved

up within 600 yards of the intrenchments near the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. From this time on until July 4th the battery was constantly engaged under fire, shelling the enemy's works and the city daily. Upon the surrender of Vicksburg the battery took part in the advance on Jackson and drove the enemy from their works. The battery embarked for New Orleans November 13th and arrived at Aranzas Pass the 20th; marched to Matagorda Island and thence to Indianola, where it remained until March 15th when the battery went into Camp Heron.

The summer was spent in camp with field drill and an occasional scout. December 7th the center section was ordered to Pascagoula, Miss., where they were called out to meet an attack of cavalry and infantry which they repelled, and rejoined the battery January 10, 1865. The winter was passed in picket and drill until April 10th, when it was ordered to take part in the operations around Spanish Fort, Blakeslie and the siege and capture of Mobile, and the battery was then ordered to garrison the water defenses of Mobile.

The battery remained there until July 19th when, under command of Captain Lewis, they proceeded up the Mississippi, arriving at Jackson, Mich., August 2nd, and were mustered out August 6, 1865, after a service of three years, six months and nineteen days, having never lost a gun or struck its colors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 318 |
| Killed in action | 2 |
| Died of wounds | 2 |
| Died in Confederate prison | 1 |
| Died of disease—1 officer and 40 men | 41 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 43 |

### Battery H, First Michigan Light Artillery

The battery was organized at Monroe and was mustered into the United States service March 6, 1862, with the following officers:

Captain, Samuel DeGolyer, Hudson.
First Lieutenant, Augustus Spencer, Port Huron.
First Lieutenant, Wilson H. Whisson, Detroit.
Second Lieutenant, Theodorus W. Lockwood, Pontiac.
Second Lieutenant, Stephen P. Savery.

The battery left Monroe March 13 and reported to General Hallock at St. Louis, thence to New Madrid, and served during the siege of Island No. 10. During part of October was on duty at Columbus, Ky. The battery was engaged in various movements in Tennessee and Mississippi during November and December, 1862, and January, 1863. During March and April it was stationed at Lake Providence and other points on the Mississippi near Vicksburg, taking an active part in the campaign preceding the siege of Vicksburg.

The battery encountered the rebels at Thompson's Hill, Raymond and in the fight at Champion Hill and participated actively in the siege of Vicksburg, where Captain DeGolyer was severely wounded and died on August 8. The battery, under command of Lieutenant Elliott, later met the enemy at Brownsville and Clinton. Thirty-six members re-enlisted in January and were given a furlough to Michigan.

In April, 1864, the battery under the command of Captain Elliott moved to Cairo and entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and up to September 1st had been engaged at Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta and later at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station.

In September the battery was at Atlanta; on the 31st of October at Chattanooga, where it remained until November 10th, when it left for Nashville where it was on duty until February, 1865, when it returned to Chattanooga where it remained until ordered to Michigan. Arrived at Jackson July 4th and was mustered out July 22nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enrollment | 326 |
| Killed in action | 2 |
| Died of wounds | 1 |
| Died of disease | 30 |
| Discharged for disability (wounds and disease) | 63 |

House of Representatives, April 11, 1917.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 21.

Whereas, The duties devolving upon the Michigan Vicksburg Monument Commission created by Act 240 of the Public Acts of 1903, and as further set forth in Act 239 of the Public Acts of 1905, Act 288 of the Public Acts of 1907, and Act 252 of the Public Acts of 1915, have been completed and there remains in the State treasury to the credit of the said Commission the sum of $860.56, unexpended; and

Whereas, It has been customary in like cases to authorize the preparation and distribution of suitable memorials containing historical facts, cuts and other data; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the State Librarian be authorized and directed to prepare a history of the work of the said Commission and have the same bound in book form in such a manner as will provide one memorial volume for each survivor of the Michigan organizations participating in the Battle of Vicksburg, and such further number as will supply the public libraries of the State so far as the funds will permit; and be it further

Resolved, That the sums of money necessary for the preparation and distribution of such memorial books be paid out of the balance remaining to the credit of the said Vicksburg Monument Fund, by the State Treasurer upon warrants of the Auditor General approved by the State Librarian.

And to inform the Senate that in the adoption of the concurrent resolution the House of Representatives has concurred.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES S. PIERCE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

After preparing the above history and the first proof-sheets were in his hands for correction, our Secretary, Capt. Charles G. Hampton, died. The Commission was particularly fortunate in its Secretaries, George H. Hopkins, J. T. Hammond, Charles C. Hopkins and Capt. Hampton. The success of the Commission is due in large degree to the untiring and effective labor of these men. Each was as faithful to his duty without compensation as though he had worked for large pecuniary reward. We, the surviving members of the Commission, deem it fitting to here record our appreciation of their patriotic and unselfish devotion to their state and country.

MICHIGAN-VICKSBURG MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,

C. B. GRANT, Chairman,
E. E. LEWIS,
JOHN M. DONALDSON.

Detroit, Nov. 26th, 1917.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 013 673 656 5